The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VIII. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 24, 1871. NO. 159.

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Communications designed for publication should be addressed to

C. D. BRIGHAM, Editor.

Letters on Business, Subscriptions, &c., address Commercial, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FIRST EDITION.

REVOLUTION.

HOSTILITIES COMMENCED.

THE INSURGENTS FIRED UPON

Several Killed and Wounded.

Rue de la Paix a Pool of Blood.

No Man's Life Safe in Paris.

Co-operation with the Germans Spoken Of.

Favre Working to Oust Thiers.

Lecomte and Thomas Buried in a Ditch.

First Blood—The Insurgents Fired Upon and Several Killed and Wounded—The Fire Not Returned.

LONDON, March 23.—A Paris special says: Last evening an outbreak occurred in Place Vendome. The insurgents had been very much irritated by the proclamation that the National Assembly had issued, and had determined to resist it with violence. The temper of the general public as they stood around discussing the situation was sufficient to excite the anger of the Reds, for they were denounced on all hands, and their outrages are spoken of in bitter terms.

One gentleman reproached the National Guard for their timidity and their cowardice and their approbation of the insurgents. He was told that Paris was very tenderly treated and the groups of people gathered together, all evening long for the purpose, became so alarming that an order was given to the National Guard to close the Place Vendome. The people refused to obey the order, when a shot, killed five persons and wounding many others. This firing was unexpected in clearing the Place Vendome, as many of the crowd were insurgents with Chassepots in their hands, their indisposition to return the fire was regarded as a confession of weakness. Paris has, however, become much calmer, and the absence of considerable bodies of troops from the fortifications will cause citizens to believe that the rioters are not supported.

Another Circular from the Executive.

VERSAILLES, March 23, on LONDON, March 25.—A late circular from the Executive to Prefects of Departments, states that order is gradually becoming re-established at Paris. A approbation of the action, made by the well disposed citizens of Paris yesterday, has had a beneficial effect.

The Assembly has voted unanimously a dignified proclamation to the people, and the heads of the Assembly and Executive are drawn closer together. The Mobiles have offered their services against the government against anarchy. The circular closes by declaring that all good citizens may feel assured for the future.

Marshal Canrobert has made advances to President Thiers, which are well received.

False Alarm—Manifesto from Paris Deputies.

PARIS, March 23, 12:30 P. M.—At one o'clock this morning there was a false alarm. Signals were fired from rifles and cannon at Belleville and Montmartre. It was a false alarm that like Prussians were coming.

To-day the *Journal Officiel* publishes a proclamation in the name of the public and Guard Nations, deprecating the acts of violence.

The Deputies published a manifesto to the electors, or which the following is a synopsis:

"Beware, beware of the Assassins." On the 18th instant the people of Paris insisted on the removal of the Republic to Paris, as that city could only possibly be the seat of Government. The Assembly to avoid the agitation while the invader camps on the soil of France, decided on the removal of the Government for the Assembly to hasten the delivery of France and to consolidate the Republic." The proclamation is well received.

Disposition of the Troops.

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PETROLEUM CENTER, PA.

Slight Fire in the Western Union Telegraph Office—The Burnt District Being Rebuilt.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

PETROLEUM CENTER, PA., March 23, 1871.

This afternoon a slight fire occurred in the Western Union Telegraph office here, which came near proving a disastrous conflagration, but was fortunately subdued by a few buckets of water. The fire commenced behind a large picture hanging in the office, and was discovered by the operator in charge of the building. The operator was out at the time, and no person nearing been seen in the office for a few minutes before the discovery of the fire, it is somewhat singular how it occurred, there being no stove or coal in the office.

The buildings burned on the 10th of March are rapidly being rebuilt, there being now five or six stores in course of erection, and the Hotel is shortly to be rebuilt. Nearly the whole space burned over will be rebuilt.

WOOSTER, O.

Marriage of Rev. Henry Murphy and Miss Lord—A Bridal Tour to Africa.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WOOSTER, O., March 23, 1871.

The marriage of Rev. Henry Murphy, of Chicago, to Miss Martha Lord, daughter of Willis Lord, D. D., President of the Wooster University, took place at the Presbyterian church in this city yesterday evening, at seven o'clock, and was the most imposing ceremony witnessed here for many years. Five hundred invitations were issued, the church was handsomely decorated around the altar with evergreens, wreaths and festoons of evergreens and flowers, with appropriate mottoes, and at those passing on the platform a prayer on such an occasion. Miss Dora Lord was bridesmaid and Mr. Gus. Lord groomsman. The ushers were Messrs. Frank Taylor, Jr., and Mr. Frank Taylor, and Mr. L. J. Barker. After the ceremony the wedded pair ascended to the Lord mansion, on Bever avenue, and thence repaired to the depot, accompanied by a large number of friends, and left on the eastern train for their ultimate destination being Africa, where Rev. Mr. Murphy is to be stationed as a missionary.

A gas-fire from Jacksonville, Ela., gives the following news about the reported failure of the Atlanta and Richmond Air Line Railroad: The Americans suffered large losses in cattle speculations, and are having cramped for funds to determined by for Broadhead Sons, contracting cousins at Broadhead, and are supposed to be in the neighborhood of \$1,000,000. Their liabilities will be made the basis of a settlement between the Broadheads and the Air Line Company. The Broadheads have been operating in Florida for the past year, and have made large profits by their speculations. They have been buying cattle in Florida for the Northern market, and have made large profits by their speculations. They have been buying cattle in Florida for the Northern market, and have made large profits by their speculations.

HARRISBURG.

Proceedings of the Legislature.

The Friends of the Miners Defeat the Corporation Consolidation Bill—The Salary and Fee Bill Passed by the House and Sent to the Governor.

Special to the Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, PA., March 23, 1871.

SENATE.

Local Option.

Business of little importance transpired. Mr. Ostrander introduced an act to get the Local option bill out of committee, but failed.

Marriage Law.

Mr. Rutan's bill regulating marriages was reported with an amendment excepting Philadelphia, as there is a marriage registry is already provided.

Railroad Consolidation.

House bill authorizing railroad and coal corporations in Wyoming, Warne and Luzerne counties to lease or consolidate, created a long discussion, involving the interests of capital and labor. The friends of the miners bitterly opposed the bill, as a monopoly of the coal trade, and especially the laboring men. The bill was killed by three majority.

Mr. Hopkins introduced a bill authorizing the authorities of South Pittsburgh to issue ten thousand dollars worth of bonds and levy taxes to put the borough in a free footing. Passed.

The public printing bill passed the Senate without amendment.

The Salary and Fee Bill Passed Finally.

Mr. Robb reported from the Conference Committee on the Allegheny salary and fee bill, and the report was unanimously adopted without debate, the bill now going to the Governor for approval. The bill as finally settled upon is reduced as follows: It is the same as passed by the Senate, with the following exceptions:

In the first section advance payment of fees are stricken out; third section, advertising sheriff's sales at reduced rates, and the section adopted by the Lawyers' Association substituted, requiring the advertising to be given to by the proprietors of newspapers as done at the usual rates. The Lawyers' fee bill is inserted as the fourteenth section. It goes into operation on the first of July next, when it will effect officers elected last year.

THE DEAD LOCK.

[From the Harrisburg correspondence of Reserve Record.]

I find the question of a dead lock, to which I have referred in one or two letters, is attracting general attention throughout the state, and so it should, for there was never a more determined effort to impede legislation than is now apparent on the part of the Democratic leaders, especially those in the Senate, where unfortunately they are in power. Parties have become much calmer, and the absence of complaint leaded me to suppose that the authorities believe that the rioters are not supported.

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RAILWAY MATTERS.

Enthusiastic Meeting at Mt. Union.

Letter from Governor Geary—The Huntingdon and Broad Top Road—Narrow Gauges in Massachusetts—The Problem of Cheap Transportation, &c., &c.

THE PENNSYLVANIA'S INTRIGUES IN CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, March 23.—Mr. McCullough, Vice President of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company, and Mr. Thaw and D. S. Gray, of the Pennsylvania Central interest, are here to-day looking generally after their affairs. To-morrow they go to Dayton, part of the Pennsylvania Central system, to witness the application of the Springfield and Cincinnati Railroad to become the joint use of the former's track through that city.

THE MIRAMAR RAILROAD PROJECT.

A large meeting was held at Mount Union, Huntingdon county, on the 14th inst., in the interest of the progress of the Miramar Railroad. The meeting at Pleasant from Works, Dr. George W. Thompson presided, and John H. Lightner, Esq., acted as Secretary. Colonel Daniel V. Ahl, President of the Miramar Iron and Railroad Company, addressed the meeting, and gave the details of surveys made of the proposed road, and the estimate, after the same plans, has been completed and is now ready to be filed with the Secretary of State. He stated at the present year, more than double the tonnage and travel to and from that point, which amount made the estimates for the construction of the road, and its great importance as a link in a through line between the East and the West. It was resolved to memorialize the Legislature for a charter, and also addressed to the Governor of the State at Harrisburg, requesting him to locate a branch road to the coal and manufacturers of the great mineral wealth developed by the survey.

A letter was read from Governor Geary, which, after giving a brief history of the coal trade of Pennsylvania, from its infancy to the present day, he replied to Count Von Bismarck that the insurrection in Paris was a surprise to the Government, but would be suppressed. If the latter was in earnest, Favre became much calmer, and the absence of complaint leaded me to suppose that the authorities believe that the rioters are not supported.

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SECOND EDITION.

CONGRESS.

Sumner's Arraignment of the Administration.

He Offers a Series of Resolutions on the Subject of the Illegal Use of the War Power by the President in Overawing a Friendly Nation—The Chair Rules them Inadmissible—Their Text—The House Resolved to Adjourn on Monday—Special Committee on Ku-Klux Outrages Appointed—The President's Message Referred to It.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 23, 1871.

The Senate.

By some of those mysterious means through which most private information becomes public gossip, even before it has been imparted to anybody, it was generally known to-day that Sumner would make an attempt to get before the Senate his resolutions arraigning the administration for its violation of the Constitution and international law in the policy adopted toward the friendly States of Hayti and San Domingo since the annexation policy has been agitated. The supporters of Anthony's caucus resolution were of opinion that it could be kept out under the limitations therein prescribed, and so when Sumner sent his resolutions up to the Clerk to be read, Conkling immediately objected on the ground that the subject of the Senate yesterday in adopting this order of business, limited the reception of any such resolutions as those proposed by the Massachusetts Senator. Inasmuch as this objection presupposed a knowledge of the contents of the resolution, it was urged by several Senators that they should be fixed before pulg. Sumner was passed upon them. Some desire of heading off Sumner in this matter relied to a large extent upon the fact that the author of the caucus resolution (Anthony) was in the chair in the absence of the Vice President. But the Rhode Island Senator decided that he could not rule Sumner's resolutions out of order at least until their contents had been divulged, so the Clerk proceeded to read them, but had not proceeded far when Colfax and Conkling both demanded that the further reading should be arrested, as sufficient had already appeared to foreshadow the balance of the contents of the resolutions. This point was sustained by the Chair, when Sumner arose and demanded to be heard. He would not appeal from the decision of the Chair, but would only call attention to the ruling of the Vice President on the day previous, to the effect that all Senate resolutions which did not contemplate legislation were not excepted by the caucus resolution, which ruling was published in the Congressional Record, and in which he asserted that he had the right to read his resolutions under that decision, and was backed up by Trumbull, Casserly and Thurman. After considerable discussion Anthony finally concluded that the Chair's ruling was right, and Sumner then sent down to the clerk and had his resolutions read, which were as follows, and which are capable of carrying three times the weight of the Erie coal now carried in a four ton wagon, would only have to carry one-third of that quantity, and therefore the same paying load as the heavier wagons.

The basis of these statements is not only the care-ful calculations of engineers, but a practical and actual experience in Wales and elsewhere, where the narrow gauge system has been in use for years. While the commercial history growing out of the development of the West have established the fact that the broad gauge is the best for the main trunk lines, it is equally obvious, to one who takes note of the facts, that for branches and feeders the narrow gauge is now a-days their enormous weight greatly exceeding that of the bodies they are able to carry. Under the pressure of the present system before the present session before the present adjournment, some improvement is especially imperative where hundreds of millions of bushels of grain, and millions of tons of coal are to be moved, and where the cost of such distances that their cost is at present more than the original cost of the article to the consumer. In England beside the new freight gauge America found the narrow gauge.

RAILROAD LAW—NEGLIGENCE—MEASURE OF DAMAGES IN PECUNIARY LOSS—EXACT PECUNIARY LOSS NEED NOT BE SHOWN.

The Supreme Court of this State, in the case of Pennsylvania Railroad Company vs. Keller, has recently decided a doubtful point in the railroad statute of 1868, relative to the measure of damages in cases of negligence. The following is an abstract of the opinion of the court, delivered at Philadelphia, February 8, 1871:

The material point in the case was this: "That any recovery must be limited to a pecuniary compensation for a loss actually shown to have resulted from the negligence of the defendant." The language of the statute to be construed was as follows:

"In all actions now or hereafter instituted against any corporation, created by or subject to the control of this commonwealth, or using a railroad as a public highway, for injuries, sustained by the neglect or unskillfulness of any agent, engineer or other employee of such corporation, whereby the life of any person shall be lost, and arising either from personal injuries or loss of life, and for which the law now gives a right of action, such corporation shall be held responsible, only such damages shall be recovered as the jury shall find to be the evidence shall clearly prove to have been sustained by the widow, husband, parent or children as the case may be, for the injury or loss of life, the sum of five thousand dollars."—*Legal Intelligencer*, February 9, 1871.

The Company contended for a construction which would limit the recovery to the exact pecuniary loss, damages as the evidence shall clearly prove to have been sustained by the widow, husband, parent or children as the case may be, for the injury or loss of life, the sum of five thousand dollars. The Court, however, held that the loss of life in a certain sense is property, and that the standard measure of its worth is its pecuniary value, which is fixed by the mortality tables. The general principles as laid down by the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania in Pittsburgh and Connellsville R. R. Co. vs. Bonnell, 9 Wal. U. S. Sup. Ct. Rep. 90—a case which went up from this State—were cited. The rule is that the measure of damages in negligence cases in Pennsylvania. The plaintiff need not give the exact amount in dollars and cents, but the jury shall determine after evidence of some pecuniary loss is shown.

MISCELLANEOUS.

—A meeting in the interest of the Baltimore, Pittsburgh and Chicago Railroad will be held in Mineral, Ohio, next Friday evening.

—It is the intention of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, in connection with the New York and Erie and North Pennsylvania Railroads, to put on a line of fast freight between the Central from Philadelphia to Chicago.

—The Pennsylvania Railroad Company intend cutting a new road to the coal fields, which will be a great help to the Pittsburgh coal trade.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 23, 1871.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT.

The President sent the following message to Congress this morning:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

A controversy of arms now exists in some of the States of the Union, rendering life and property insecure, and the regular collection of the taxes and the revenue dangerous, the proof that such a state of affairs exists in some localities being now before Congress and the country. The obstacles and evils in hereat the control of the State authorities, if any such there be, and the power of the Government of the United States, acting within the limits of existing laws, to correct the evil, are not always clear. Therefore, I urgently recommend such legislation as in the judgment of Congress, shall effectually secure life, liberty and property in all parts of the United States. It may be expedient to authorize the use of the militia and the land and naval forces of the country, and to suspend in cases of insurrection, the writ of habeas corpus, and to pass laws providing for the trial and punishment of such persons as may be engaged in such insurrection. I am not prepared at present to say that any such provisions of law are necessary, but I have deemed it proper to call your attention to the subject, and to say that I will cheerfully co-operate with you in any constitutional and lawful measure which you may think proper to adopt for the purpose of restoring peace and security to every portion of the country. Washington, Baltimore and Philadelphia, no longer need the presence of troops for the protection of the peaceful inhabitants, and the withdrawal of the troops from the places will henceforth note in a normal manner effect to the Executive duties. The force now in the District of Columbia and Boston have made of the coal fields of the Schuylkill, Lehigh and Lackawanna and Wyoming Railroad at Mount Union to Mount Pleasant iron works, three-two miles of railroad must be made, for which a charter was obtained last winter. The road is generally understood that the choice lies between the Juniata and Kishacoquillas valleys, the former of which is the shortest and most direct route from the Pennsylvania Railroad to the Broad Top coal fields, and the latter the richest agricultural region. The

The Daily Commercial.

FRIDAY, MARCH 24, 1871.

We are assured that the bill for the relief of the border sufferers is expected to be put in a shape to remove the objections which have been urged against former bills and command the approval and support of the most careful men of both parties in the Legislature. The subject is in the hands of a select committee who will probably report in a few days.

We desire it to be understood that the occasional allusions in our Washington specials to "high tariff men" are according to the taste of the writer, not our own. He appears to be in an atmosphere of perverted sympathies, which, doubtless, have suffered somewhat from the tactics of the anti-revenue reformers during the present session. It is interesting now and then to know what are the feelings of those who view matters from that stand-point.

There are two or more stories about the report, or reports, of the San Domingo Commissioners. One is that Mr. Wade and Mr. Howe have agreed upon one, which Mr. Ware also is expected to sign. Another version is that Mr. Ware has written a report which both Mr. Howe and Mr. White decline to sign, but will make an independent report. What are the facts will be known on the arrival of the Commissioners, which will be in a very few days.

A resolution was yesterday offered in the State Senate making the Local Option Liquor Bill the special order for next Wednesday, which failed of its passage by a strict party vote, the Democrats voting against the resolution, and the Republicans for it. While this does not kill the bill it has somewhat the appearance of a scheme to smother it in the committee which has it in hand. This ought not to be. The bill should be reported for the action of the Senate. It is not a partisan measure, and deserves at least the respect of candid discussion and open argument. Let it be defeated by a fair count of votes, if defeated it must be.

The proceedings of "the Central Republican Association" in Cincinnati, reported in our columns Wednesday morning, were doubtless read with some interest by observers of movements of the kind. Several of the gentlemen most conspicuous in the movement are well known for their connection with the Republican party, notably ex-Secretary Cox, Stanley Matthews, Judge Hoadly, Fred. Hassaurek, and several others. Similar associations, it is said, will be formed in the West, and perhaps other parts of the country. But it is to be remarked that the Cincinnati platform has been constructed in a manner calculated, in some respects, to restrict the movement rather than cause it to embrace the whole country. Nevertheless, the movement will possess a certain interest with a great many persons.

The nomination to the Senate of Colonel Forney to be Collector of the port of Philadelphia, was a prompt response to the suggestion made by the Commercial several days previous, and, under the circumstances, an act which possesses a special meaning. At first Colonel Forney instantly declined the offer, but it is believed that he has since reconsidered his decision and will accept the office. A Washington dispatch to the *Ledger* says:

"Senator Cameron endeavored to get a caucus of the Pennsylvania delegation in Congress, for the purpose of learning their choice for the collectorship, but failed, a majority of the members declining, that the appointment of Mr. Forney was satisfactory, and they declined interfering, leaving the matter to the option of the President."

Of late Col. Forney has been particularly outspoken against the policy of the administration in certain important respects, and no one has more pointedly condemned the Sessess affair and San Domingo scheme. Only a very few days prior to the tender of the Collectorship, Col. Forney published in his paper an article of very marked character, calling on the President to "halt." Of that article the following paragraph formed a part:

> The path out of this difficulty is broad and plain. There must be a mere magnanimous spirit in our Executive. The wound our chief has given to the confidence of thousands among common friends, without it was apparent, Mr. Sumner is a fact accomplished; but it has left a wound that will fester unless followed by better and calmer influences. It is a foolish thing to attempt to justify it. It would be an insane thing to attempt to punish those who cannot but feel that they have been rejected for honesty. We are rejoiced to hear that Mr. Sumner stands patient under the Erotus blow. Let us see whether the President and his advisers will incline to its cynical moderation. One effect that they do would be to abandon the whole San Domingo scheme. There is no public opinion to sustain or support it. It is clouded with doubts. It has been followed by evil omens from the Senate, the temper of Congress—the resolute unity of the Democrats of the two Houses—is such as to insure its defeat. The hostility of the Dominicans has assumed a shape and force. The idea grows that when we annex one-half of the island we annex a war with the other half, and enormous indebtedness. To persevere in it, in the face of all these warnings, is to persevere in ruin. It would be a most gracious act to withdraw the project, and it would be crowned with the favor of the whole people.

Col. Forney's appointment, therefore, may properly be regarded as possessing special significance. "Let us have peace."

All the New York dailies of Wednesday contain elaborate accounts of the marriage of the Princess Louise with the Marquis of Lorne. The *Herald*, in particular, renews its youth like an eagle, over the happy occasion. It is as punctilious as a court calendar, and as stylish as an *o'a la mode* wedding card. It has a general air of bridal veils and orange blossoms, and you can almost hear the chiming of the marriage bells as you read. The outline of the ceremonies in the presence of high-bred lords and ladies always casts over a certain class of minds has crept over the senses of the *Herald* like the sweet wind of the south—

> "Which breathes upon a bank of violets,
> Stealing and giving odor."

It is absolutely charming—the gay yet courtly manner in which the *Herald* tries to tread a minuet measure, and adds its quavering falsetto to the burden of the marriage refrain. The occasion of all this jubilance lies in the fact that while the Marquis is of Scotch ancestry, the *Herald* is also of Scotch descent, (the distinction between these two terms must be kept carefully in mind,) which implied relationship between the bridegroom and the journal tickles the vanity of the latter to such a degree that it sings "My heart's in the Highlands" through three columns of description, in addition to a gushing editorial. So minute and circumstantial, indeed, is the information which the *Herald* conveys, that we are puzzled to know in what manner it acquired such exhaustive knowledge," unless its enterprising London correspondent bribed the attendant footmen, or (which is perhaps the most plausible guess) were himself one of their number. At all events the *Herald* for the time being exults in its Scotch clannishness with an abandon of delight which we are quite sure could not have been surpassed by the most ancient and enthusiastic retainer of the house of Argyle. It is really touching, the earnest and sincere manner in which it puts away at its wheezy old bagpipes. This feudalistic fidelity of the *Herald* has indeed it a smack of the by-gone lordly ages, in which men were proud to wear the badge of servitude, and it also partly serves to account for the unflinching loyalty with which that journal is always in the habit of serving whoever for the nonce may happen to be its employer. We hope no one will make mock of the *Herald's* admiration for the pretty gew-gaws of royalty and nobility. It is evidently unfeigned in its enthusiasm, and we always had an impression that, notwithstanding its selfish interests he'd it ever so dear to flatter the people, its heart was only truly at home in the capacity of lacquey to a Nobleman.

Admirers of Don Piatt's "duck and partridge" explanation of the Summer-Pratt trouble, we are reminded of the fact that a certain French writer, in criticism of the extravagant stories of his day, once set about an absurd story in regard to the extraordinary tenacity of ducks, alleging that twenty having been placed together, one of them was killed and cut into small pieces, feathers and all, and thrown to the other nineteen, who immediately swallowed it. The same thing was repeated with the same result, until at length but one remained, this one having devoured the other nineteen in a very brief time. The story was circulated in nearly all the journals of Europe. Don Piatt found an echo in a weekly of Paris, and is everywhere more famous for his flights of imagination than for a strict regard to truth. Is it possible that this story is a French duck—a canard?

At a recent shooting tournament in New York city rather extraordinary skill at the trigger was displayed by one of the competitors, a gentleman known as Doc. Collins. Out of four prizes to be contended for he secured the first by putting seven balls into the bull's eye in twenty shots, and also the third and fourth for ringing the bell ten times successively, at the word, with twenty shots, and knowing into fragments seven out of twelve pipes. In the second prize there was a tie between Mr. Collins, and a Mr. Silbertein, both making straighten balls in succession with twenty shots. The feat was repeated, Mr. Collins beating his opponent, and finally winning by dint of being the crack pistol shot of New York.

More rain fell at Boston, Tuesday, says the Post-office, than at any one time since last autumn. It fell in quantities at the rate of about an inch an hour.

Mrs. James T. Fields, wife of the well known publisher of Boston, has originated an enterprise in that city which is worthy of imitation in all our cities and towns. She has established a coffee-house which furnishes nice wholesome food, coffee and tea, in a clean, attractive place, and at the lowest possible prices; thus providing a substitute for the miserable saloons and bar-rooms into which so many men stray for want of better resorts, and are beguiled by offers of free lunches no less than by the brilliant light and social merriment. The new room is tastefully fitted up, and furnished with papers and pictures, and is so successful that efforts are making to establish others in different parts of the city.

There is no possible reason why a similar "attractive place" should not succeed equally well in Pittsburgh. Mrs. Fields has hit the true method of reform, and we call upon philanthropists everywhere to profit by her example. Virtue must be made as "attractive" as vice, if it is expected to fight the latter on equal terms. We believe it to be a great mistake—the rigid garb of asceticism in which morality is always expected to dress. One of the reasons why drinking saloons and gambling houses and yet worse places of resort continue, in spite of all that is said and done, to flourish and find victims, is because the men and women who conduct them understand human nature, and make sensuous appeals to the imagination and taste, and one of the greatest difficulties in the way of social reform is the unwillingness of good, well-meaning people to admit that "pleasure" is as susceptible of being made conducive to noble development as of catering to unworthy ends. The example of Mrs. Fields furnishes a hint to our Pittsburgh reformers. We should be glad to have them improve it.

Nothing is more common or natural for a person, hearing a story, to be reminded of one somewhat similar, and to begin the recital with "that reminds me," &c. A Fort Wayne (Indiana) paper relates an instance of a rebel Colonel, while on a raid in Mississippi, marching his regiment twenty-five miles the first day and the next fifteen miles. His men dropped out by the way in considerable numbers, and those who arrived at the point of destination were apparently completely worn out. Holding a consultation, they came to the conclusion that the march was unprecedented, charged their commander with tyranny and inhumanity, finally mutinied and started for home, actually walking back the whole distance, forty miles, in a single day. This reminds one of the experience of a Pennsylvania battalion on the line of the Mo... was Gap railroad. They had been marching for several days successively, and reaching Sumton on a hot October afternoon, determined they would go no further until they had obtained required rest, although the Major's orders were to proceed to Rectorstown, five miles away, without delay. Master cannot prevail in this force shortly after, there was a sudden "falling in," and as the position was untenable, Rectorstown was reached in short order, with ranks well "closed up." Such was the celerity of the movement that it is said to have been one of the fleetest instances during the war of infantry outmarching cavalry.

The predictions in regard to the decay of the colored race, as a result of the abolition of slavery, are not verified, judging from the partial returns received from States where negroes were slaves in 1860, although it is apparent that emigration has been active among them. In the purely cotton states there is an increase of 66,000 negroes, or eight three-fourth per cent., in the partially cotton States of Kentucky and Tennessee, an increase of 54,000, or three one-fourth per cent., and in the non-cotton States, a decrease of 54,000, or five three-fourth per cent. The negroes have gone southward, the tide setting in from Maryland, Virginia and Kentucky toward the Gulf states, and this emigration is certain to continue. It was positively predicted, four or five years ago, that in 1870 the negroes would be only half as numerous as in 1860, that the four millions would be reduced to two; but such is not the case, and the probability now is, that having shown a considerable increase in the first decade of their freedom, since the war, their tenacity for existence will be further de monstrated. From 1860 to 1870 the slaves had rather the better of their owners. They had only gained a day at home and thereon, and in 1870 the negroes have proved themselves not contemptible in point of numbers.

The Bureau of Statistics has just issued a report of the statistics of United States commerce for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1870, of which the following is a condensation: During 1869 the imports amounted in value to $663,034,427, and the exports to $724,171,999, of which $505,158,750 were of domestic, and $79,213,249 of foreign origin. During 1870 the imports amounted in value to $846,780,018, and the exports to $564,560,325, of which, $463,300,409 were of domestic, and $36,660,116 of foreign origin. The excess of imports over exports was, therefore, $86,080,427 in 1869, and $282,454,493 in 1870. The value of the exports of domestic origin in the above statistics is calculated on a specie basis. In 1869 over 75 per cent. of the foreign trade was carried on in foreign vessels and vehicles, and in 1870 over seventy-nine per cent. Of the imports of 1870, the merchandise was valued at $667,115,967, and the specie and bullion at $179,664,051. Of the exports of 1870, valued at $564,560,311, the merchandise was valued at $460,618,396, and the specie and bullion at $103,941,915. Of the merchandise, $387,812,678 were of domestic origin, and $36,805,718 of foreign origin, and of the specie, $66,096,337 were of domestic, and $14,864,578 of foreign origin. The value of the foreign commodities remaining in the Government warehouses at the December 31st, 1870, was $35,810,040, against $31,765,453 at the same date in 1869.

Scotland, generally so ready to honor her great men, has not yet raised a statue to Robert Burns or Robert Bruce. The deficiency, however, promises soon to be supplied, as a committee of noted personages have undertook the work of securing a suitable monument, and if the public will pay it Edinburgh during the present year. The design approved provides for a monument twenty-two feet high. The bronze statue of the patriot King will be placed on a pedestal of Mr. Sumner's great granite, and will be attired *cap-a-pie* in chain armor, his helmet being surmounted by the royal crown. The Bruce is represented in the act of sheathing his victorious sword, with his fingers resting on its hilt. On the pedestal will appear boughs and laurel and wavering banners, with the motto, "Victory or death." It must accompany victory. Beneath are two bands—male and female—interlaced, surrounded by a wreath of the national floral emblems. On the pedestal will be the following great deeds: "Battle of Robert the Bruce. June 24, 1314. Erected by the public subscription in the reign of Victoria, Queen of the United Kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland."

The religious circles of Newark, N. J., Protestant and Catholic, were in a great state of excitement, on Sunday last over the alleged kidnapping, in a theological way, of a young Catholic girl by a Baptist minister, Rev. Mr. Hammond. The girl had been attending a revival meeting, became deeply interested, left, if not infatuated, and continued her attendance in spite of the opposition of her parents. Finally arrangements were made for her baptism, and the ceremony was duly performed in which the father being present in the church at the time. The girl insisted upon the performance of the rite, when performement was suggested, in anticipation of a "scene" in consequence of the presence of her parents, and said "I'll go now, if father stands in the gallery with a pistol pointed at me." She was taken to and from the church under the supposed surveillance of prominent members, and returned to the afternoon service to partake of communion. The affair caused the utmost excitement. Protestants and Catholics uniting in condemnation of the proceeding.

A Case of combining crime was recently developed in New York. A clerk had been arrested for stealing a two dollar bank note from his employer, but the examination showed that he had previously confessed the theft of about $2,000, and that he had given up to his employer certain articles or property valued at about $2,000, in consideration of which it was agreed that no action should be taken against him. Justice Dowling, before whom the case was brought, wished it understood that it was not his business to indorse crime, and directed the prosecutor, or employer, to surrender the property he had received from the accused, the complaint meanwhile being suspended. This being refused, Justice sustended sentence in order that the clerk might sue for the recovery of the money taken from him.

St. Louis and Chicago papers are again bearing each other for mosquitoeship in respect to the population of their cities. St. Louis claims to lead Chicago 19,666, as the difference between 310,864 and 290,198, the official figures. The population of St. Louis county is put down at 362,189.

A citizen of the United States, writing from Geneva, states that the Government of Ecuador declines to purchase several small gunboats for use as revenue cutters, and advises American shipbuilders to forward plans and specifications to the President of that Republic, at Quito.

Senator Morton and Senator Sumner.

[From the Indianapolis Journal.]

In the caucus Senator Morton did not oppose Senator Sumner's removal, but deprecated the action of the caucus in the matter. As to those who were active in their opposition to him we repeat what we said plainly enough before, that there is not one of them whose services to the Republican party are at all comparable to those of the Massachusetts Senator. If Senator Morton had been one of them, our language would have been exceedingly inappropriate, for of all the civilians now living, there is not one to whom the Republican party is more greatly indebted for meritorious services than he.

An intelligent correspondent of the *Day*, writing from Berlin, seeks to demonstrate that the success of Prussia over France was solely due to the numbers and physique of its armies, and not to "barbarism that think," as seems to be the popular idea. He says:

While France was hurrying raw recruits like sheep to the slaughter, Germany was sending thousands upon thousands of trained soldiers to the encounter. It was not Protestants, but iron hand and a mighty organization, which has known no equal since the days of Cæsar, that struck down the armies of the Empire and Republic.

King William, the only crowned head in Europe who is not afraid to sleep, could be covered by the rain, however pitiless, by no storm however violent, from holding an appointed review, even in times of peace. A soldier to the bone, his life and his time has been marked by his striving to perfect the organization of his army. Even the officers of Paris have at last seen glimmerings of the truth, and cannot conceal their wonder at the extraordinary character of the army which in July they thought to annihilate with another's ink. It is not the spelling book that France has to fear, but the schools where the "things" are taught in France can read, but rather that so many do. It is not the quantity but the quality of French knowledge that is at fault. It is impossible to term a man like Victor Hugo an ignorant man, but the author of "Les Miserables" is a dangerous example of how, because vastly more dangerous than a fool.

The regalia of the German Empire, long kept in the Hofburg at Vienna, and which will probably be used at the approaching coronation of King William as Emperor of Germany, is thus described: First in order is the crown, which measures just one foot in height, and which is of twenty-four and twenty-one carat gold, beset with pearls and various other gems. To keep it from slipping it is probably close to the head of the royal wearer it is provided with a red velvet cap or lining, which is worn three days a week. The pond bracelets in all sorts, from being used for the ornamental tour oak leaves, two of which are of gold. Next in the *Reichs-apfel*—this is what the Prussian monarch holds in his hands. It is a hollow ball of the finest gold, about a hand's space in diameter, and weighs twelve pounds. The globe is encircled by two rings, the one perpendicular and the other horizontal. The first mentioned is half covered with jewels, while the ring which is placed horizontally is entirely covered with them. On the top of the ball is set a cross, which is also covered with gems.

The Water Supply Again.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

A writer in your issue of to-day or two ago in some remarks on the Report of the Water Commissioners, suggested—very seasonably as I thought—that it had been so much the fashion to decry our present supply—that it seemed to be assumed, without inquiry that it was impure and unwholesome, and "full of all manner of uncleanness," instead of ascertaining in the first place how the fact really was, and to what extent we were, to be advantaged by a change.

And already we have the truth of this remark illustrated in another article of the *Gazette*, over the signature of "A Citizen," in which it is very gravely insisted that the question of unwholesomeness is one which need not seriously engage the attention of our Councils, because it is sufficient that the water is "distasteful and nauseating," the fact being "well known to every citizen of Pittsburgh and Allegheny that we are sadly in need of pure water, the quality furnished in both cities being, nearly the year round, totally unfit for use."

It might be answered to this that the questions of wholesomeness and impurity are substantially the same, it being impossible, I suppose, that any water can be wholesome that is "distasteful and nauseating, and wholly unfit for use."

Confidently, however, as the fact is assumed, it is so far from having even the semblance of truth, as to the City of Allegheny at least, of which the writer of this note has been a resident for many years—that he has never known it, and *never even heard of it*, and yet it is hardly a fact so uncommonly as to be above the reach of argument. That it is equally untrue in regard to Pittsburgh seems highly probable from the fact that the supplies of both are drawn from the same source.

Such recklessness of statement, however, only shows how important it is to ascertain material facts by proper tests, instead of trusting either to the judgment of the "untutored palates that can find or imagine offense in everything," or to the more genial healthiest condiments that are entirely acceptable to others. We can well understand how a false note in music may jar the nerves of an amateur, and how a Sybarite may agonize over a rose without a rose leaf, but I trust your epicurean correspondent will remember that we of the Twin Cities are a practical, hard working people, and not Sybarites. If this sort of fastidiousness is to become the fashion, the only objection, will be that the coal soot descends into our basins, and gives a carbonifferous flavor to our coffee.

ALLEGHENY.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

We commend to "standing" aspirants hereabout the example of one T. U. Badger, of Texas, who, it is said, has been a candidate for the Legislature thirty-three times, and has never had the remotest chance of success. He threatens to continue running while he lives, from the mere force of habit. He believes that to be elected would cause his death from the shock of surprise.

It is estimated that there are in Pennsylvania 3,500 feeble minded persons, of whom 721 are in the asylum of ample ability to furnish support; 604 are in families able and willing to pay half support; 1,849 are in poor families, able to pay for support away from home, yet unwilling to do it; 1,000 are victims of a painful burden by casting their children into alms-houses; 500 are in homes degraded by vice and intemperance, or are at public expense in almshouses.

During 1870, 1,000 bales from fires in Boston was $46,871; the insurance amounted to $1,000,000.

The corner stone of the Masonic Hall, at Madison, Indiana, was unearthed recently and its contents disclosed. Beside coins bearing date from 1797 to 1821, a copper plate was found bearing the inscription: "Lodge No. 1, F. and A. M., was held at Madison, was held on July 4, by John Sheets. Most Worshipful Grand Master, of the Grand Lodge of Indiana, on the XXV. day of July, A. D. MDCCCXXII., anno lucis MMMM. MDCCCXXII., agreeable to ancient form and usage."

Philadelphians are not apprehensive that the troubles in the anthracite coal regions will effect the gas works in that city, inasmuch as there are supplied with the bituminous article from Westmoreland county by the Penn Coal Company, at the rate of $6 50 per ton.

There are at this time one hundred and forty-nine fire insurance companies authorized to transact business in Ohio, classified as follows: Fifty-two Ohio joint stock companies; sixteen Ohio mutual companies; seventy-seven companies of other States; four mutual companies of other States. Besides, there are one cash of steam boiler and accident insurance companies. The total risks taken by these companies during 1870 aggregate $474,797,893; total premiums receipts, $4,762,711; total losses, $2,336,474.

The whisky trade in the west seems to be utterly demoralized, and urgent appeals are being made to the Internal Revenue Department to put an end to what are alleged to be frauds. Great quantities of whisky have been put upon the market in the past two years at seventy-five cetnes a gallon, or twelve cents less than at Cincinnati, which, including the necessary expenses, is absolutely less than the Government tax.

As a proof of the growth of Methodism in New Jersey, it is stated that in 1850 there was a membership of 34,000, and 200 preachers before the membership was 71,360. Last year there were 460 preachers and 423 churches, the latter being valued at $1,113,-745. There were 160 parsonages, valued at $894,300; an academy and seminary at Pennington, one in process of erection at Vineland, valued at $50,000, one in Hackettstown, worth $25,000, and the Drew Theological Seminary, at Madison, belonging to the church at large, valued at $600,000, including endowment.

The men engaged in exhuming stumps in the vicinity of Jamaica, Long Island, continued to find the Spanish doubloons, and more than one hundred dollars worth have been found. Each finder has an idea of pulling all the stumps on their farms, as the owner of the patent stump-puller has offered to do the work for half the proceeds. He has confidence of finding. "The discovery of this coin seems to confirm the statements frequently made that gold had been buried in that section during the revolutionary war.

The G. A. R. organization in Cincinnati is about to be disbanded, and an effort is making to establish in its stead a mutual aid association, somewhat after the manner of the Odd Fellows' Protective Aid Society. The plan proposed is to have from three to six mailing partners, who shall be known as usual under the name and style of [illegible]

JOHN FOSTER,
JAS. M. KIER.

Proposals.

Chief Engineer's Office,
Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad,
Richmond, Va., March 11, 1871.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

Sealed Proposals will be received by the undersigned, at Richmond, Va., until 12 M. March 30th, 1871, for the CONSTRUCTION of 210 miles of Railroad, in Virginia, on the line of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, from Clifton Forge to Ohio River, at Kanawha Falls.

Plans and Specifications can be seen at the Offices of the Company, in Richmond and Huntington, on and after the 20th instant.

H. D. WHITCOMB,
Chief Engineer.

DRY GOODS.

NEW

AMERICAN PRINTS

OF THE FOLLOWING STYLES,

Bush,
Flour,
Keg,
Kite,
King,
Klick,
Knot,
Wax.

RICHMONDS,

Ajax,
Sun,
Jupiter.

NEW HOOP SKIRTS,
NEW TUCKED SKIRTS.

OUR SPRING STOCK
OF
DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS
WILL BE READY
MONDAY AND TUESDAY,
MARCH 13th and 14th.

McElroy & Dickson,

54 WOOD STREET.

SILKS, SILKS,

SILKS.

FULL LINES OF BONNET AND PONSON'S CELEBRATED

Black Silks.

Good Medium Black French Silks, from $1 to $2 per yard.
Cheney Bros.'s American Black Silk, $2 per yard.
Fancy Dress Silks in Stripes, Checks and Plain Colors—a complete assortment.
Japanese Silks, all qualities.
Irish and French Poplins, Mohair Lustres.
Brilliantines, Tamese, Bombazines.
Wool Delaines.
Spring Empress Cloths.
Black Grenadines and Hernani.
All New Designs in Spring Dress Goods.
New Spring Shawls.
Lace Points and Basques.
Ladies' Suits.
Nottingham and Tamboured Lace Curtains, Chintzes, Prints and Ginghams.

WITH A FULL LINE OF

Domestic and Housekeeping Goods.

James Caldwell,

118 and 120 Federal Street, Allegheny.

The inhabitants of remote villages in certain parts of Switzerland where, by reason of intervening hills, fogs or snow, a conflagration can only be seen at a short distance from the spot where it breaks out, have organized a curious but effective fire alarm. They have a regularly organized corps of videttes—composed mostly of the sons of rich landholders—each of whom is bound to keep always in readiness a fleet horse, and at the first alarm of fire whoever among this company happens to be the nearest to the scene of the mishap, springs at once upon his steed and gallops through the neighboring villages, sounding a horn as he rides. About his shoulder is fastened a scarf, on which in large letters is the name of his town, and thus uniformed, the fire apparatus is soon heard proceeding with all speed to the scene of the fire.

NO RING.

BY ALICE CARY.

What is it that doth spoil the fair adorning
With which her body she would dignify,
When from her bed she rises in the morning
Her hair with ribbons colored like the sky?

What is it that her pleasure discomposes
When she would sit and sing the day away,
Making her see dead roses in red roses,
And hear a funeral in a marriage lay?

What is it that seems the world to overlay?

What is it makes the trembling look of trouble
A blush her cheek, and her bright eyes dim?
Ah me, ah me! she feels her heart beat double,
And her wild fears are more than she can bear.

To the poor sightless lark now powers are given,
Not only with a golden tongue to sing,
But still to make her wavering way toward heaven
With unerring wing.

But what to her doth her sad sorrow bring?

Her days she turns, and yet keeps overturning,
Her feet find shrubs, as if she felt the road;
For, against her will, she thinks hard things concerning
And longs to be incensate, like the clod.

Sweet Heaven, be pitiful! Rain down upon her
Your influences, and let her not despair!
She was so poor in everything but honor,
And she lived much in need and hard fare.

Would, Lord, she had thy garment's hem to touch.

Haply, it was the hungry heart within her,
That made her be the thing men call a sinner,
Even in her own despite.
Lord, that her judges might receive their sight!

—From the Atlantic Monthly for April.

Be Guided by What You Know.

There is an old proverb which says, "Experience is the staff of fools." Those who have been cured of that ailment by the famous vegetable stomachic. The victim of fever and ague, liver complaint, constipation, nervous prostration, or general debility, has only to make inquiry in the neighborhood where he resides in order to discover what this standard restorative has effected in cases similar to his own. In the publisher's testimonials he will find a volume of proofs of its sanitary properties, which it is impossible for his common sense to resist. He trues it, and the effect it produces on his system adds another to the host of witnesses in the cause. Besides its reputation, founded on facts, not assertions, continually grows and spreads. Charlatans and impostors, some of them mere local tricksters, and others who take a somewhat wider range, attempt to thrust into the hands and down the throats of invalids, their haphazard concoctions, as substitutes for the tonic which for so many years has been a medicinal staple throughout the United States, America, the Canada, and the West Indies, but only succeed to a very limited extent. In this reasoning age, the people having ascertained what is really deserving of their confidence, decline running after strange gods."

KNOX FRUIT FARM AND NURSERIES.

Grape Vines,
Strawberry Plants, Raspberry Plants,
Blackberry Plants, Gooseberry Plants,
Currant Plants, Asparagus Plants,
Apple Trees, Pear Trees,
Peach Trees, Cherry Trees,
Ornamental Shrubs,
Evergreens.

A Large and Splendid Stock of

FLOWERS OF ALL KINDS.

We supply our Customers with
Genuine Stock of the Best Quality, Warranted and True to Name.

CATALOGUES AND PRICE LISTS Furnished on Application at our Office, 137 LIBERTY STREET.

R. CUMMING & CO.,
Successors to J. Knox.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP—The Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, and carried on at No. 93 Wood street, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted will call and settle with J. Cohen, Esq., Attorney at Law, 98 Fifth avenue, who is alone authorized to settle said partnership.

S. ZEUGSMITH,
M. SCHWARZ.

Pittsburgh, March 20, 1871.

Partners as Zeugsmith & Schwarz.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP—Notice is hereby given that the Partnership heretofore existing between

ARMSTRONG CANNON & ANDREW MULHOLLAND,

in the Wholesale and Retail Boot and Shoe Business, was dissolved on the 1st day of March, 1871, by mutual consent. All Debts due said Partnership to be paid to

ANDREW MULHOLLAND.

And all Liabilities to be assumed by

ARMSTRONG CANNON.

ARMSTRONG CANNON,
ANDREW MULHOLLAND.

ARMSTRONG CANNON

Will continue the business as heretofore, at the corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street (Eisner's building.) A large stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

At the Lowest Prices.

DISSOLUTION—THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between

KIER, FOSTER & KIER,

Was dissolved on 21st day of January, 1871, JAS. M. KIER disposing of his interest to the firm in the remaining partners, who will continue the business as usual under the firm name of KIER & FOSTER.

JOHN FOSTER,
JAS. M. KIER.

GAS FITTING.

GAS FIXTURES.

Great Reduction in Prices.

Weldon & Kelly,

147 Wood Street,

Have just opened their

Spring Stock

OF

GAS FIXTURES,

CONSISTING OF

CHANDELIERS, PENDANTS, PILLARS, &c., &c.

Which for variety in style and elegant design, cannot be equalled by any other house West of the Mountains, now offering at

Eastern Manufacturers' Prices

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Special attention given to

Gas Fitting and Plumbing

IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

DRY GOODS.

NEW DRESS GOODS,

NEW JAPANESE SILKS,

New Black Silks,

AT

WHITE, ORR & CO.'S.

25 FIFTH AVENUE.

DRY GOODS,

DRY GOODS,

DRY GOODS.

Campbell, Williamson & Dick,

In a Few Days will Open Out

A

Rich and Extensive Stock

OF

DRY GOODS,

AT

POPULAR PRICES,

IN THE ROOM

Now Occupied by the First National Bank,

MASONIC BLOCK,

FIFTH AVENUE.

SPRING GOODS

IN

Great Variety,

JUST OPENED

BY

Moorhouse and Carsten

SUCCESSORS TO

Bates & Bell,

21 Fifth Avenue.

A Choice and Well Selected Stock of

SPRING DRESS GOODS,

IN GREAT VARIETY.

Latest Style Spring Shawls,

CHEAPER

THAN EVER BEFORE OFFERED.

JAPANESE SILKS

Of Choice Patterns.

BEST MAKES BLACK SILKS

At Great Bargains.

Alpacas and Mohairs

Of the Best Brands.

Bombazines, Tamese, Cashmere

AND

POPLINS

At Popular Prices.

The Assortment of Goods is Choice and will be offered at

Extremely Low Prices

TO CASH PURCHASERS.

MOORHOUSE & CARSTEN,
21 FIFTH AVENUE.

WHOLESALE HOUSE

Joseph Horne & Co.

77 and 79 Market Street,

Will Receive Daily During this Week, Large Additions to Stock, in

Foreign and Domestic

HOSIERY,
GENT'S HALF HOSE,
SUSPENDERS, NECK WEAR,
MERINO AND GAUZE UNDERWEAR,
CRASH, TOWELINGS,
DAMASK AND HUCK TOWELS,
MEDICATED TOWELS,

AND A LARGE AND VARIED LINE OF

Spring Shawls,

WHICH WE OFFER AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES

NEW SHAPES IN

STRAW GOODS,

AND FULL LINES OF

MILLINERY GOODS,

JUST OPENED,

AT POPULAR PRICES.

BANK STATEMENTS.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE PITTSBURGH NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, at Pittsburgh, in the State of Pennsylvania, at close of business, March 18th, 1871.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$ 858,338 90
Overdrafts	500,000 00
U. S. Bonds to secure Circulation	49,857 39
Other Stocks, Bonds and Mortgages	5,746 22
Due from Redeeming and Reserve Agents	149,930 07
Due from other National Banks	22,570 93
Due from other Banks and Bankers	5,935 24
Banking House	67,441 55
Other Real Estate	4,000 00
Furniture and Fixtures	3,289 21
Current expenses	7,511 54
Premiums	1,125 00
Cash items (including stamps)	14,653 07
Exchanges for Clearing House	19,508 16
Bills of other National Banks	4,132 70
Fractional Currency (including Nickles)	1,455 74
Coin	101,027 00
Legal Tender Notes	20,000 00
Three per cent. Certificates	
	$1,765,272 02

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in	$ 500,000 00
Surplus Fund	84,000 00
Discount	10,770 09
Interest and Exchange	17,259 41
Profit and Loss	1,511 54
National Bank Circulation outstanding	447,500 00
Dividends Unpaid	1,740 00
	$1,765,272 02

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, } SS.
COUNTY OF ALLEGHENY, }

I, Joseph H. Hill, Cashier of the Pittsburgh National Bank of Commerce, do solemnly swear that the above Statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOSEPH H. HILL, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 22d day of March, 1871.

S. SMITH, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:

J. PATTERSON,
R. H. PALMER,
KIRKPATRICK,
Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE'S NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, in the State of Pennsylvania, at close of business, March 18th, 1871.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$1,001,875 29
Overdrafts	1,797 76
U. S. Bonds to secure Circulation	900,000 00
Other Stocks, Bonds and Mortgages	5,572 18
Due from Redeeming and Reserve Agents	256,825 63
Due from other National Banks	11,791 51
Due from other Banks and Bankers	5,187 84
Banking House	99,511 40
Furniture and Fixtures	3,091 18
Current Expenses	5,024 70
Taxes Paid	5,624 10
Premiums	1,125 00
Cash Items (including Stamps)	14,889 22
Exchanges for Clearing House	41,041 64
Bills of Other National Banks	1,336 00
Fractional Currency (including Nickels)	1,257 83
Legal Tender Notes	147,970 00
Three per cent. Certificates	15,000 00
	$2,512,505 61

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock Paid in	$1,000,000 00
Surplus Fund	75,000 00
Discount and Exchange	17,679 99
National Bank Circulation Outstanding	899,410 00
Dividends Unpaid	1,340 00
Individual Deposits	613,781 80
Due to National Banks	2,018 18
	$2,512,505 61

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, } SS.
COUNTY OF ALLEGHENY, }

I, F. M. Gordon, Cashier of the People's National Bank do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. M. GORDON, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 24th day of March, 1871.

JOS. SNOWDEN, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:

SAMUEL REA,
GEORGE BLACK,
GEO. A. BERRY,
Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE CITIZENS' NATIONAL BANK, AT PITTSBURGH, in the State of Pennsylvania, at the close of business, March 18, 1871.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$1,093,888 96
Overdrafts	1,980 10
U. S. Bonds to secure Circulation	511,000 00
U. S. Bonds and Securities on hand	2,000 00
Other Stocks, Bonds and Mortgages	4,000 00
Due from Redeeming and Reserve Agents	110,134 86
Due from Redeeming and Reserve Agents, Cash	4,248 82
Due from other National Banks	9,339 41
Due from Other Banks and Bankers	32,761 61
Banking House	3,726 00
Furniture and Fixtures	4,152 51
Taxes Paid	4,152 51
Cash Items (including Stamps)	73,990 58
Exchanges for Clearing House	8,809 05
Bills of State Banks	2,000 00
Fractional Currency, including Nickels	1,552 80
Legal Tender Notes	14,000 00
	$2,012,091 37

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in	$ 800,000 00
Surplus Fund	135,381 48
Discount and Exchange	18,709 41
National Bank Circulation Outstanding	450,000 00
State Bank Circulation Outstanding	9,210 00
Dividends Unpaid	2,745 75
Individual Deposits	541,284 80
Due National Banks	38

James T. Brady & Co

BANKERS,

Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,

FINANCIAL AGENTS OF THE UNITED STATES FOR

FUNDED LOAN

OF

1880, 1885 and 1900.

Subscription Books Now Open.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

79 SMITHFIELD STREET.

BANKERS,

DEALERS IN

Government Securities

AND

GOLD,

WE DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON

JAY COOKE, McCULLOCH & CO., LONDON.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.

FINANCE AND TRADE

THURSDAY EVENING, March 23, 1871.

It is remarked that the steadiness of our five-twenty bonds in the London market is a source of surprise to many who think that the indestinve troubles in France ought to create considerable disturbance in financial circles abroad. The shrewder heads of Third street, however, know that a French revolution is not a matter of sufficient importance to convulse a continent, and therefore they lay but little stress upon it. A mob may barricade streets, plunder houses, and murder individuals, but it cannot disturb the money markets of Europe any more than a pound of powder would burst a fifteen inch gun. A mere revolution is a flash, a blaze, some blood and much noise, and the innate strength of the better classes of people soon asserts itself, and the further they lay back the better the present turmoil in Paris has but little weight with those who are wont to study the financial world. United States bonds are specially above the uneasiness which some express with regard to the future, and when it is known abroad that Mr. Boutwell is preparing to pay off in gold a large amount of the public indebtedness, European capitalists will agree to the value of the new securities offered to her people, and from positive interest in United States bonds will rise into decided buoyancy on all the markets of the continent.

—We understand the German demand at New York has been fairly active, and there is besides a good supply of orders from the interior. The exchange of the six per cent. five-twenty bonds for the new five per cent. bonds daily increases, and well it may, for the unconditional offer to take five per cents ende on satisfactory terms. We have shown in these columns that it is clearly the wiser policy of the banks having overdue five-twenties on deposit for circulation to make the exchange while they may do so for all five-twenties, which privilege expires with this week. It is a wonder that the whole $200,000,000 offered at five per cents, were not absorbed by the banks, for by the last report made to the Treasury held of United States bonds in trust as security for national currency $104,000,000, and of like bonds as security for public deposits $15,912,500, making a total of $119,912,500.

—Messrs. Ira B. M'Vay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morning Noon.	Closing.
U. S. Bonds of 1867	115½	115½
U. S. Bonds of 1862	112½	112½
U. S. Bonds of 1864	111½	111½
U. S. Bonds of 1865	111½	111½
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	110½	110½
U. S. Bonds of 1867	110½	110½
U. S. Bonds of 1868	109½	109½
Gold	111½	111½

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote Unified States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	111½
United States 6s of 1881	115½
United States 5-20s of 1862	112½
United States 5-20s of 1864	111½
United States 5-20s of 1865	111½
United States 10-40s	109½
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	110½
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	110½
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	110½
Union Pacific Railroad	95½
Central Pacific Railroad	90½
Currency Pacific	110½

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

March 24, 1871.	9:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.	12 M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	4 P.M.
C. & N. W.	90½	90½	90½	90½	90½	90½	90½
Chi., Rock Island	103½	103½	103½	103½	103½	103½	103½
Fort Wayne	96½	96½	96½	96½	96½	96½	96½
Pittsburgh	91½	91½	91½	91½	91½	91½	91½
Lake Shore	96½	96½	96½	96½	96½	96½	96½
Illinois Cent.	132½	132½	132½	132½	132½	132½	132½
Chicago & Alton	132	132	132	132	132	132	132
R. I.	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½
Ohio & Miss.	34½	34½	34½	34½	34½	34½	34½
Cleve. & Pitts.	84½	84½	84½	84½	84½	84½	84½
Cleve. & Toledo	114½	114½	114½	114½	114½	114½	114½
Michigan Cent.	114½	114½	114½	114½	114½	114½	114½
Michigan Southern	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½
N. Y. Central	124½	124½	124½	124½	124½	124½	124½
Erie	36½	36½	36½	36½	36½	36½	36½
Fort Wayne	96½	96½	96½	96½	96½	96½	96½
Ohio & Miss.	34½	34½	34½	34½	34½	34½	34½
Chic. & Alton	132	132	132	132	132	132	132
Pacific Mail	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½
R. I. & A. R.	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½
N. J. Central	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½
Canton	55½	55½	55½	55½	55½	55½	55½
N. W. Tel.	33½	33½	33½	33½	33½	33½	33½
Quicksilver	42½	42½	42½	42½	42½	42½	42½
Cattle Mail	43½	43½	43½	43½	43½	43½	43½
Adams Ex.	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½
Wells F.	25½	25½	25½	25½	25½	25½	25½
Am. Ex.	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½
Gold	111½	111½	111½	111½	111½	111½	111½

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Pennsylvania Central	62½
Philadelphia and Erie	30½
Lehigh Navigation	35½
Catawissa preferred	41½
Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad	48½
Lehigh Valley Railroad	59½
North Pennsylvania Railroad	49½
Camden and Amboy Railroad	146½
Seventh Navigation	57½
Reading	57½

—The Philadelphia *Inquirer* says: The stockholders of the Fort Wayne road—leased to the Pennsylvania road—held their first annual meeting under their lease at Pittsburgh a few days ago. Mr. Geo. W. Cass is President of the company. His report demonstrates that the lessee has made a most profitable bargain, while the Fort Wayne stockholders are chiefly reminded of the fact that they have a large net capital, free of all taxes and repairs, in the fact that the trustees have about a million of dollars per annum clear profit to the lessee after this dividend, the interest and sinking fund on the debt, and the maintenance of the road and its equipment. We gave the figures a few days since in a synopsis of the annual report of the Pennsylvania road.

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building), dealer in Government, State and Municipal Bonds; Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Represented daily at the New York Stock Exchange, he buys and sells stocks on a margin for the same commission and on the same terms as the New York brokers. Money to loan on sums of $500 and upwards on collateral or well informed promissory notes, or mortgages on city or Allegheny county real estate.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, March 23, 1871.

REMARKS.—With regard to the produce and general markets we have few changes to note, prices generally remaining firm and unchanged. The weather is cold and raw, and the indications are that we shall have a "brush of winter" ere the spring fairly sets in. All the principal business streets present a busy, thriving appearance. What with the loading and unloading of wagons, barrels, &c., and the constant hurrying to and fro of strangers in search of favorite houses, or new ones to which their attention has been directed through advertisements in the COMMERCIAL, business and activity would seem to be the order of the day. Elsewhere we note the fact that our dry goods jobbers are receiving heavy stocks, and that already the spring trade has set in. With a heavy trade demand for flour, grain, groceries, bacon and provisions, iron, nails, dry goods, etc., there cannot be the shadow of a doubt but that this will be one of the most remunerative spring and summer trades ever witnessed in this city is in store for our merchants and manufacturers. The local markets are well supplied.

The following are the wholesale prices unless otherwise noted.

APPLES.—The receipts since our last were 999 barrels. We are reported sales at $3 00@4 00 p barrel. The market is a dull one.

APPLE BUTTER.—Sales of 1 gallon buckets at $1 00 p dozen; in kegs and firkins 9@10c ₱ gal.

ASHES.—Sales Ash, pearl, 1st quality, 7½@8c; second, 6½ cent., 6½; Potash 7@7½c; Pearls 9@9½c ₱ lb.

BUTTER.—There is a good demand for strictly prime butter, which finds ready sale at 26@28c per lb. Inferior dull at 15@20c.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.—Prices nominal at $2 50@2 75 ₱ cwt.

BACON COMS.—Regular sales at 5@6c ₱ lbs.

BEANS.—We report an active demand, with regular sales of small navy ₱ bu at $2 00@2 25.

BEESWAX.—Market firm; sales at 30@31c ₱ lb.

BAKING POWDER.—Sales in cans, ½ doz, $1 25; ¼-lb cans, $2 25; 1-lb cans, $4; 5-lb cans, $18.

BAR LEAD.—Sales in a regular way at 10@c per lb.

BACON AND PORK PRODUCTS.—The market continues firm and unchanged in prices. The demand is improving, and we are reported a fair trade at the following figures: Shoulders, plain, loc sugar cured do 11c; Sides, ribbed, 13½c; do do, Breakfast bacon, 16c; sugar cured hams, 16c; Dried beef, 18c; Mess pork, $16 50@17; Prime mess pork, $15 00@16; Hams, $16 00@16 50.

CONCENTRATED LYE.—Pennsylvania $5@5 50; Philadelphia $5 75.

CORN MEAL.—The market is inactive, and we quote at 80 cts at 85 25 ₱ bushel.

CRANBERRIES.—Sackett's Belle berries $5 ₱ barrel; other varieties at $4 50@5 00.

CARBON OIL.—Sales standard brands at 22½@23c by car load.

CHEESE.—Receipts are light, being only 31 boxes. Prices continue firm and unchanged, without active inquiry. We quote: New York factory, 15@15½c; Goshen, 17½@18c; Ohio Factory 14@15c; Western Reserve, 13@14c; do ₱ lb 16@16½c.

CHARCOAL.—Sales of Louisville hydraulic at 60@65 ₱ barrel. Beeson's Phœnix hydraulic $5 50@5 75 ₱ barrel.

CANDLES.—Mould 10c; star, full weight, 19c; short weight, 18c. On steamer 19c.

CIDER.—Eastern unfavorable by car load $16@18 ₱ bbl; city delivered, $4.

DRIED FRUIT.—Peaches, quarters 9@9½c; halves 10@10½; sliced 10c; apples, 6@6½c; cherries, 20@22c. Apples—quarters 6@7c; sliced 6½@7c.

Soda ash is a drug in the market, and sell slow at 4½@5c per pound.

DOMESTIC FRUITS.—Currants Dalatsa 10c; prunes 10@12c; Valencia raisins 12½c; layer raisins $2 25 per box.

FEATHERS.—Market firm; sales at 60@62½c ₱ lb for prime.

FLOUR.—Market firm; sales at 5@10c ₱ bbl.

Flour is the strongest article on our list to-day. We have no changes to note in prices and quotations. Superfine flour, $5 25@5 50; extra, $6 00@6 50; family, $7 00@7 50; Minnesota $7 25@7 50; Indiana, $7 00@7 50; Ohio, $7 00@7 50; Spring wheat, $7 00@7 50; Minnesota $7 25@7 50; choice winter $8 00@9 00 ₱ bbl, sacks $6 75; fancy do $9 25@10 00 ₱ bbl; sacks $7 00@7 50.

GRAIN.—Receipts: Oats, 920 sacks; rye, 105 sacks; wheat, 660 sacks; corn, 320 sacks. We have no change to note in prices, the firmness before noted continuing. The receipts were as follows:

Corn, sacks	320	Oats, sacks	660
Barley, sacks	197	Rye, sacks	105
Oats, sacks	920		

We give the following as the rulings of the market. Red winter $1 20@1 40 ₱ bu; white $1 45@1 50; 58 per bushel. Oats—at 42; white $1 45@1 50; 58 per bushel. Oats—at the market was already with purchases for all good parcels that were offered at 34@36c on wharf and depot at 37@38c; shelled neglected, and white 60@65c ₱ bu. Rye held firmly; prices vary materially, some lots being worth from 5@6c more than others. We quote nominally at $1 06 per bushel. Barley—the market is without alteration, the demand continuing very light. We continue to quote spring at 80@85c; fall 90@95c per bushel.

GROCERIES.—The demand continues active and we quote the following as the current rates with sales:

Raw Sugars—New Orleans choice 11½@c; prime 11c; fair 10½@10¾c; fair to prime 10@10½c; good 9½@c; prime 10c; good 10½c.

Refined Sugars—Hard 14c; A coffee 12½c; B coffee 12c; extra C 12½c; C yellow 12@12½c; Demerara, bbds, 12c; bbls 12½c ₱ lb.

Syrups—Sales of choice white boney 35c; silver-drips 40c; extra honey 65c; lower grade 40 to 50c.

New Orleans Molasses—Good 65c; prime 70c; choice 75c.

Coffees—Strictly prime 20c; prime 19c; good 18½@18c; fair 18¼@18½c; roasted in papers 22c.

Teas—Hyson, Hyson skin, and young hyson $1 25; fair $1 00; lower grades down to 70c; G. P. fancy $1 40; good do $1 25; fair $1 10; Imperial fancy $1 40; good $1 25; fair $1 00; Oolong—Fine fancy $1 40; good $1 25; fine $1 00; Souchong fancy $1 20; good 90c; fair 70@80c; Japan—fine fancy $1 40; good $1 25; fair $1 00.

Spices—Grain pepper 21c. Pimento 12c. Cloves 40@45c. Cassia 50c.

Rice—Sales choice Carolina at 9¼c; prime 9c; Rangoon 8c.

HAY.—Regular sales from wagon at $14 00@19 00 per ton; baled, on wharf, $14 00@16 00.

HOMINY.—There is an improved demand, and new crop sells at 3½@3¾c ₱ lb.

HIDES.—Green salted (all weights) 14½@14½c; green hides, part salted, 13½@14c; Country hides, green salted kip 14@14½c; calf 16@18c. Dry Flint nominal at 20@ 22c.

HUMS.—Regular sales at 3@3½c per lb.

HOMINY.—Sales in a regular way at $5 00@5 50 for good.

HONEY.—Sales are made in a regular way at 25@30c per lb.

LIME.—We reported sales Cleveland white at $2 25@2 50; Limestone, $2.

LARD OIL.—Pittsburgh, No. 1 @ 90@1 00, No. 2 90@ 2 00c; Chicago and Cincinnati winter strained, $1 10 per gallon.

MILL FEED.—Prices unchanged. Middlings, choice, $22 00 per ton; second quality, $21 00; fine feed, $16 00; chopped corn and oats $1 65; chopped corn, $1 60; bolted corn meal, $2 per cental.

OAKUM.—Sales in regular way at 10@10½c per lb.

ONIONS.—Sales in regular way at $4 00@4 25 per barrel; set onions are in fair demand at $2 25@3 50 per bush.

POTATOES.—Prices are unchanged at 75@80c per bushel. Jersey sweets $5 per barrel.

PEANUTS.—There is an active demand, and new Tennessee sold readily at 8@9c.

RYE FLOUR.—Market firm at $4 25 ₱ bbl.

RAGS.—We are reported sales at $1 50; ¾ $1 75; ¾ $2 00; 1 ₱ $2 50 per dozen.

RAISINS.—New raisins have made their appearance in the market, and sell readily at 30@35c ₱ box of dozen bunches.

SEEDS.—Sales of Tennessee at 4½c per ₱ lb.

SALT.—Sales by the car load at $1 60@1 65; the trade supply. The demand is active. We quote dower $2 00@2 10; fine $2 25@2 30; coarse $1 60@1 65.

SAPOLIO.—Sales at $6 50 per half gross.

SOAP.—Sales Pittsburgh at 5½@6c per box; Babbitt's, 10c; Oakley's, 10½c; chemical for all descriptions olive, &c; rosin, No. 1, 6c ₱ lb.

STARCH.—Sales of Pittsburgh assorted papers 5c; all soda 3½c ₱ lb.

STEARINE.—Sales of city refined at 8½@8¾c ₱ lb.

TURNIPS.—Sales at 50@60c ₱ bushel, and dull at that.

WOODENWARE.—Falls, 2 hoop, $2 25; 3 hoop $2 65. Tubs, No. 1, 3 hoops, $11 00; No. 2, 2 hoops, $9 50; No. 3, 2 hoops, $8 00; No. 4, $6 50.

WILLOWS.—Sales of Kentucky Willows at 10c ₱ lb.

WHISKY.—Highwines 90c; common to fair refined, 92½@95c; good to choice, $1 00@1 05; choice spring $1 07½@1 10; Monongahela whisky $1 00@1 05 ₱ gallon, as to age.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY, March 24, 1871.

REMARKS.—The market since our last has undergone but few changes. Those will be found noted below. Generally speaking, buyers are disposed to hold back, or at least purchase just what they require to meet their engagements. Their faith in the present prices being sustained is not very strong.

CRUDE.

The following are the sales and quotations: Spot 10¾@10¾c; March 10½c; April 10½c; May 10¾c; June 10¼c; buyer's option all the month, 10¾c; buyer's option all year 12½c; seller's option all year 13½c.

SALES.

1,000 bbls April s o.....10¾-16
1,000 bbls April s o.....10½
1,000 bbls April s o.....10¾
1,000 bbls all year s o.....12½
1,000 bbls buyer 30, December.....13½
car loads spot.....10¾

REFINED

Market dull and inactive. We did not learn of a single transaction for any delivery. In the absence of sales we quote as follows: Spot 23½c; March 23½c; April 24¼@24½c; May 25c; June 25½c; July 25½c. The above quotations are for Eastern delivery.

[For Western Union Telegraph Line.]

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SALES:

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1,000 bbls, s. o., first 6 months	1 00
1,000 bbls	1 00

LOWER ROAD.

24 cars spot	1 10
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2,000 bbls	1 12½
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[By Pacific and Atlantic Line.]

NEW YORK, March 23.—Crude market is exceedingly quiet and declining. Crude nominally 12½c; sales of ten bbls spot at 12½; refined—spot dull at 25c; inferior dull at 24c bbl.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.—Prices nominal at $2 50@2 75 ₱ cwt.

BACON COMS.—Regular sales at 5@6c ₱ bbl.

BEANS.—We report an active demand, with regular sales of small navy ₱ bu at $2 00@2 25.

BEESWAX.—Market firm; sales at 30@31c ₱ lb.

BAKING POWDER.—Sales in cans, ½ doz, $1 25; ¼-lb cans, $2 25; 1-lb cans, $4; 5-lb cans, $18.

BAR LEAD.—Sales in a regular way at 10@c per lb.

BACON AND PORK PRODUCTS.—The market continues firm and unchanged in prices. The demand is improving, and we are reported a fair trade at the following figures: Shoulders, plain, loc sugar cured do 11c; Sides, ribbed, 13½c; do do, Breakfast bacon, 16c; sugar cured hams, 16c; Dried beef, 18c; Mess pork, $16 00@17; Prime mess pork, $15 00@16; Hams, $16 00@16 50.

CONCENTRATED LYE.—Pennsylvania $5@5 50; Philadelphia $5 75.

CORN MEAL.—The market is inactive, and we quote at 80 cts at 85 25 ₱ bushel.

CRANBERRIES.—Sackett's Belle berries $5 ₱ barrel; other varieties at $4 50@5 00.

CARBON OIL.—Sales standard brands at 22½@23c by car load.

CHEESE.—Receipts are light, being only 31 boxes. Prices continue firm and unchanged, without active inquiry. We quote: New York factory, 15@15½c; Goshen, 17½@18c; Ohio Factory 14@15c; Western Reserve, 13@14c; do ₱ lb 16@16½c.

CHARCOAL.—Sales of Louisville hydraulic at 60@65 ₱ barrel. Beeson's Phœnix hydraulic $5 50@5 75 ₱ barrel.

CANDLES.—Mould 10c; star, full weight, 19c; short weight, 18c. On steamer 19c.

CIDER.—Eastern unfavorable by car load $16@18 ₱ bbl; city delivered, $4.

DRIED FRUIT.—Peaches, quarters 9@9½c; halves 10@10½; sliced 10c; apples, 6@6½c; cherries, 20@22c. Apples—quarters 6@7c; sliced 6½@7c.

Soda ash is a drug in the market, and sell slow at 4½@5c per pound.

DOMESTIC FRUITS.—Currants Dalatsa 10c; prunes 10@12c; Valencia raisins 12½c; layer raisins $2 25 per box.

FEATHERS.—Market firm; sales at 60@62½c ₱ lb for prime.

FLOUR.—Market firm; sales at 5@10c ₱ bbl.

Flour is the strongest article on our list to-day. We have no changes to note in prices and quotations. Superfine flour, $5 25@5 50; extra, $6 00@6 50; family, $7 00@7 50; Minnesota $7 25@7 50; Indiana, $7 00@7 50; Ohio, $7 00@7 50; Spring wheat, $7 00@7 50; Minnesota $7 25@7 50; choice winter $8 00@9 00 ₱ bbl, sacks $6 75; fancy do $9 25@10 00 ₱ bbl; sacks $7 00@7 50.

GRAIN.—Receipts: Oats, 920 sacks; rye, 105 sacks; wheat, 660 sacks; corn, 320 sacks. We have no change to note in prices, the firmness before noted continuing. The receipts were as follows:

Corn, sacks	320	Oats, sacks	660
Barley, sacks	197	Rye, sacks	105
Oats, sacks	920		

We give the following as the rulings of the market. Red winter $1 20@1 40 ₱ bu; white $1 45@1 50; 58 per bushel. Oats—at 42; white $1 45@1 50; 58 per bushel. Oats—at the market was already with purchases for all good parcels that were offered at 34@36c on wharf and depot at 37@38c; shelled neglected, and white 60@65c ₱ bu. Rye held firmly; prices vary materially, some lots being worth from 5@6c more than others. We quote nominally at $1 06 per bushel. Barley—the market is without alteration, the demand continuing very light. We continue to quote spring at 80@85c; fall 90@95c per bushel.

GROCERIES.—The demand continues active and we quote the following as the current rates with sales:

Raw Sugars—New Orleans choice 11½@c; prime 11c; fair 10½@10¾c; fair to prime 10@10½c; good 9½@c; prime 10c; good 10½c.

Refined Sugars—Hard 14c; A coffee 12½c; B coffee 12c; extra C 12½c; C yellow 12@12½c; Demerara, bbds, 12c; bbls 12½c ₱ lb.

Syrups—Sales of choice white boney 35c; silver-drips 40c; extra honey 65c; lower grade 40 to 50c.

New Orleans Molasses—Good 65c; prime 70c; choice 75c.

Coffees—Strictly prime 20c; prime 19c; good 18½@18c; fair 18¼@18½c; roasted in papers 22c.

Teas—Hyson, Hyson skin, and young hyson $1 25; fair $1 00; lower grades down to 70c; G. P. fancy $1 40; good do $1 25; fair $1 10; Imperial fancy $1 40; good $1 25; fair $1 00; Oolong—Fine fancy $1 40; good $1 25; fine $1 00; Souchong fancy $1 20; good 90c; fair 70@80c; Japan—fine fancy $1 40; good $1 25; fair $1 00.

Spices—Grain pepper 21c. Pimento 12c. Cloves 40@45c. Cassia 50c.

Rice—Sales choice Carolina at 9¼c; prime 9c; Rangoon 8c.

HAY.—Regular sales from wagon at $14 00@19 00 per ton; baled, on wharf, $14 00@16 00.

HOMINY.—Sales in a regular way at $5 00@5 50 for good.

HONEY.—Sales are made in a regular way at 25@30c per lb.

LIME.—We reported sales Cleveland white at $2 25@2 50; Limestone, $2.

LARD OIL.—Pittsburgh, No. 1 @ 90@1 00, No. 2 90@ 2 00c; Chicago and Cincinnati winter strained, $1 10 per gallon.

MILL FEED.—Prices unchanged. Middlings, choice, $22 00 per ton; second quality, $21 00; fine feed, $16 00; chopped corn and oats $1 65; chopped corn, $1 60; bolted corn meal, $2 per cental.

OAKUM.—Sales in a regular way at 10@c per lb.

ONIONS.—Sales in regular way at $4 00@4 25 per barrel; set onions are in fair demand at $2 25@3 50 per bush.

POTATOES.—Prices unchanged at 75@80c per bushel. Jersey sweets $5 per barrel.

PEANUTS.—There is an active demand, and new Tennessee sold readily at 8@9c.

RYE FLOUR.—Market firm at $4 25 ₱ bbl.

RAGS.—We are reported sales at $1 50; ¾ $1 75; ¾ $2 00; 1 ₱ $2 50 per dozen bunches.

RAISINS.—New raisins have made their appearance in the market, and sell readily at 30@35c ₱ box of dozen bunches.

SEEDS.—Sales of Tennessee at 4½c per ₱ lb.

SALT.—Sales by the car load at $1 60@1 65; the trade supply. The demand is active. We quote dower $2 00@2 10; fine $2 25@2 30; coarse $1 60@1 65.

SAPOLIO.—Sales at $6 50 per half gross.

SOAP.—Sales Pittsburgh at 5½@6c per box; Babbitt's, 10c; Oakley's, 10½c; chemical for all descriptions olive, &c; rosin, No. 1, 6c ₱ lb.

STARCH.—Sales of all assorted papers 5c; all soda 3½c ₱ lb.

STEARINE.—Sales of city refined at 8½@8¾c ₱ lb.

TURNIPS.—Sales at 50@60c ₱ bushel, and dull at that.

WOODENWARE.—Falls, 2 hoop, $2 25; 3 hoop $2 65. Tubs, No. 1, 3 hoops, $11 00; No. 2, 2 hoops, $9 50; No. 3, 2 hoops, $8 00; No. 4, $6 50.

WILLOWS.—Sales of Kentucky Willows at 10c ₱ lb.

WHISKY.—Highwines 90c; common to fair refined, 92½@95c; good to choice, $1 00@1 05; choice spring $1 07½@1 10; Monongahela whisky $1 00@1 05 ₱ gallon, as to age.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY, March 24, 1871.

REMARKS.—The market since our last has undergone but few changes. Those will be found noted below. Generally speaking, buyers are disposed to hold back, or at least purchase just what they require to meet their engagements. Their faith in the present prices being sustained is not very strong.

CRUDE.

The following are the sales and quotations: Spot 10¾@10¾c; March 10½c; April 10½c; May 10¾c; June 10¼c; buyer's option all the month, 10¾c; buyer's option all year 12½c; seller's option all year 13½c.

SALES.

1,000 bbls April s o.....10¾-16
1,000 bbls April s o.....10½
1,000 bbls April s o.....10¾
1,000 bbls all year s o.....12½
1,000 bbls buyer 30, December.....13½
car loads spot.....10¾

REFINED

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PHILADELPHIA, March 23, 5:30 P. M.—March 23½c; April 24¼@24½c asked. Crude 12½c bid; June 25½c bid; July 25½c asked. Crude 12½c bid.

Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

	Bbls.
W. C. Tweedle	140
Citizens Oil Works	60
	3,332

Crude Oil Received by Allegheny Valley R. R.

	Bbls.
Thos Chess to H. W. & Co	140
P. Hutchinson to Eagle Oil Works, 750 barrels,	
Brown & Young, Citizens Oil Works, 474 barrels	
Hope Oil Co., Citizens Oil Works, 474 barrels	

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, March 22, 1871.

Below find report and sales of the live stock market for the week ending March 22, 1871:

CATTLE.

In our last weekly report we remarked that cattle had been selling slowly with very little life in trade, at about $6 87, the top of the market, as a general ruling figure, although occasionally a choice bunch would bring a little more. As will be seen by our sales we had so often told of hard markets, lifeless trade, despondent drovers, and uncertain futurity so far as the cattle trade was concerned had to be repeated. But oh, how things have changed. Early on Tuesday morning the yards was the scene of business operations. A fair delegation of buyers from the Eastern markets were in attendance, and brought the news that the markets in the East had brightened—that the gint had been removed and that they could afford to buy cattle at prices a little better than last week. But the important news of better markets in the East had flashed to the West, long before they came, and holders of cattle were ready to jump on their cars, or we should say pens, awaiting their arrival. They came into the yards were disposed to purchase. All their hopes of get in this week is figured, but none could be obtained. The run continuing light on Tuesday, cattle were held very firm and prices were about 5c higher than on Monday at Allegheny. On Wednesday the run was very light, and cattle were a full 5c better than on Tuesday, and most of the cattle that had been bought could have been sold for a good profit. This evening we are told that cattle are still being good prices the balance of the week.

Stock Cattle.

This class of cattle seem to be very scarce in our market at the present time. In fact, this week there were three buyers for every car load in the yards. Stockers are very high, and will remain so for some time. Late advices from Chicago speak of a great many buyers being there for cattle. In fact to be pulled at all over the country, and Superintendent Hiram K. Hazlett, President and Superintendent, is coming to Sioux City to reside in order to be better able to attend to his duties.

GENERAL ITEMS.—It is said the Northern Line Warehouse at Dubuque will be removed to Rock Island. The Sioux City *Journal*, of Friday, says: Hon. Samuel Merrill, President and Superintendent of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad, is coming to Sioux City to reside in order to be better able to attend to his duties.

The Forty-first Congress appropriated $30,000 for the improvement of Cumberland river below Nashville, and $8,000 more to complete the survey; this with the $12,000 expended last year, makes $50,000. The positions of the steamboat inspectors were also made second class, instead of third, and salaries raised from $400 per annum to $1,200.

THE Jacksonport *Statesman* of the 4th says: "A young German, aged about twenty-two years, named Edward Buoy, a pantryman on the Jennie Baldwin, fell overboard and was drowned one week ago last night, at a point about a mile below Grand Glaze. He was seen struggling for a long time, but receiving no assistance, soon disappeared from sight. He shipped on the Baldwin at Memphis, on her trip up."

WEDNESDAY'S Cincinnati *Gazette* says: The stockholders of the United States Mail Line Company held a meeting on Monday, and adjourned without electing Directors, to meet again April 24th. Messrs. Bingham & Co. have purchased the steamer Belle Key, built in Cincinnati last week at 129 feet keel, 26 feet beam, 4½ feet hold, 4½ feet deep. She is intended to be a model boat in every respect. She will be light draught and very fast. The name has not yet been decided on. The river is out over its banks in a great many places. All well.

A LOUISVILLE dispatch says: As the Minnesota was attempting to make the landing yesterday morning at the city wharf, the wind being high, she was blown against the stern of the steamer Arlington, and caused a hole of considerable size to be stove in. In falling it first hit the railing of the Arlington, and then struck the cabin under the Hospital, doing serious damage. Dr. Cook was called, and, after an examination, said that no bones were broken, but thought that he was injured internally.

MONDAY'S Cincinnati *Commercial* says: The Potomac has a fair freight, and forty passengers from New Orleans. Pilots: Alexander and Wash. Tenley. Henry Puddey and Charles Boyer are the engineers of the Wabash. Wells Jones is Agent. Captain Samuel Dean and Crate Reno are the Rover's pilots. Captain Dan Bryson is the pilot of the Potomac. Lot Exchange to Pittsburgh. The Sam Rhodes and Wild Cat passed up with tows of coal to-day. William Hall and Ben Wild Cat's pilots. The G. H. Wilson arrived from St. Louis with three barges of ore, and laked for Pittsburgh.

THE St. Joseph *Union*, of Saturday, says: Shortly after seven o'clock last night the air was rent by the shrill whistle of the steamer Hawkeye State, of Glasgow, of the "O" line, the pioneer boat of the season, and after prospecting she effected a landing last night at the foot of Felix street. At the same time the bank was put out several hundreds of cattle, which were driven on the boat, and as soon as the brave craft that had successfully foiled the snags, bars, winds and eddies incident to early navigation of the Missouri.

The Glasgow left St. Louis on Saturday last, and is consequently six days out. Her officers inform us that they have found but little over three and a half feet of water all the way up, and that the river is rising. So fast is the river that the Glasgow will abandon the trip to Omaha, and will go forward by rail, and start on her return trip to-day.

ST. LOUIS.—The *Republican* of Tuesday, says: The stockholders' annual meeting of the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern Railway Company, was held at the Company's office, in East St. Louis, yesterday, for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year. The ensuing year. The condition of this company is very satisfactory to the stockholders, and the business is growing very rapidly. The boats belonging to this line have hitherto, for the most part, been small, and have succeeded in securing a trade of the most magnificent expectations of the projectors of the line. Hereafter a regular line of packets will also run up White river, and perhaps to the mouth of Ouachita. At the election yesterday the following named gentlemen were elected directors: Rainbow A. Aiken, E. Howland, Matthew Mesnby, W. E. Stover, Charles H. Thompson, Geo. D. Leigh

THE VERY LATEST.

WASHINGTON.

SENSATION IN THE HOUSE.

Reception of the President's Message—Butler Between Two Fires—Resignation of Judge Otto, &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 23, 1871.

The Sensation in the House

Came up on the reading of the President's message. The President was closeted with Morton an hour at the White House this morning. Soon after noon the President and members of the Cabinet came to the Capitol, and it was swiftly noised about that a special message was to be sent in. The statement as to the probabilities of such action in this dispatch last night was made on authority of one of the President's private secretaries, and your correspondent can only infer that he was ignorant of the intentions of his chief. Immediately upon the reading of the message, Shellabarger moved its reference to the select committee of nine, and demanded the previous question. This aroused a tremendous uproar on the Democratic side, and Mr. Eldridge took the lead as usual in the attack and filibustering motions, the Speaker having to resort to the sternest means to keep him quiet, while Mr. Shellabarger stated his entire willingness to permit debate if the Democrats would agree to a reasonable time. After a vote had been taken, Wood, Brooks, Eldridge and others on that side, while each declaring his inability to agree to any binding measure, and not himself, were anxious to point out that anybody but himself, were anxious to point out that the opposition of the Democrats was not to the appointment of the Committee, but to the summary demand for the previous question.

Mr. Cox, in the course of his speech, alluded to the unanimity with which the Democrats had followed the lead of the gentleman from Massachusetts, in providing for an investigating committee. Mr. Butler interrupted him by asking which gentlemen from Massachusetts. Cox promptly responded that he meant the honorable gentleman, Mr. Dawes. The marked stress on the adjective, and the slight pause before the name, made a point which the House and galleries appreciated, and it was remarked by applause. Mr. Butler had not been ready for so unexpected an attack, consisting in an infection, but looked as if he treasured the memory of the joke for retaliation another day.

Mr. Shellabarger withdrew his call for the previous question, and farmed out its time for an hour. Mr. Randall followed with an allusion to the usual fairness of the Speaker by an arrogant intimation to Mr. Blaine that the numerical strength of the Democrats in the House entitled them to four of the nine members of the committee.

Mr. Garfield declared that now a message from the President had been received, he could not see how anybody dared to vote to go away till its receipt had been complained of. Mr. Wood and the Democrats generally disclaimed any intention to oppose the appointment of the committee or legitimate measures for the pacification of the South.

Mr. Butler, attempting to show that Democrats had always opposed Republican opposition, met another pelting foe in the person of Mr. Morgan, who objected to Mr. Butler's alluding to his friends on the Democratic side of the House, as such, they did not acknowledge him as a friend, and never had. Mr. Butler seemed hurt that he should be cast off when the Democracy acknowledged him not only as a friend, but leader, and that they were mighty cross when he left them.

Mr. Morgan retorted with the familiar allusion to the fifty votes for Jefferson Davis, which Butler replied by saying he then voted for a representative man of the party, and the difference was that he voted for Davis then, while Morgan would not vote for him now. The Ohio member rebuked that if the choice was between Davis and Butler, he should certainly do so, and the country would sustain him, and here this controversy ended.

As a device for reuniting the Republican party in the House, the message seemed eminently successful, as the only voice of dissent from the side came from Farnsworth, who said that the last tribunal to appeal to to solve the difficulties of the South was the Committee of the House, and declared he still regarded as wise the repeated resolutions of the House to adjourn.

Mr. Dawes, on the other hand, said he was entirely ready to co-operate in any practical legislation which tended to restore peace in the South, and had been so from the first. Shellabarger, in reviewing the debate, declared that the previous pledge of himself to use every effort to secure the fullest liberty of debate in the report of the Committee, and to serious opposition was made to the adoption of the resolution. The Speaker had the list of the names ready when the House broke, to form a committee of marked ability, representing various shades of opinion in the House, and giving to the Democrats three members instead of four as they demanded. The House then promptly adjourned to Monday, with the understanding that the renewal of the profitless skirmishing of the last few days and perhaps five weeks to come, will suffice to frame a report.

Final Adjournment.

Early in the day the House read and adopted a resolution for final adjournment, fixing Monday as the date, but this of course will go for nothing, like the former ones, as changed circumstances produced by the message. Time was also found to kill the bill providing for the national currency, which, under the Senate resolution restricting business, could not have been acted on in that branch had it passed the House.

Resignation.

Judge Otto, who has been Assistant Secretary of the Interior since early in the President Lincoln's time, has resigned his position.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 23, 1871.

MARRIAGE OF MISS CHASE.

The marriage of Nettie, daughter of Chief Justice Chase, to Wm. Sprague Hoyt, took place this afternoon at St. John's church, the ceremony being performed by Bishop McIlvaine. A large number were present, including many of official and social prominence, and afterwards at the reception given at the house of Senator Sprague.

ARRIVALS FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.

Seven members of the South Carolina Legislature, all colored, have just arrived here on business connected with the recent disturbances in that State.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate this afternoon confirmed John W. Forney as Collector of the port of Philadelphia, and Orville Brown, Postmaster at Mankato, Minnesota. Richard Crowley was also confirmed as Assessor for the Northern District of New York. Senator Fenton entered his protest against the nomination, saying that he deemed it unfortunate that Crowley had had so stated to the President before it was made.

DEMOCRATIC RECEPTION.

Fernando Wood to-night gave a grand reception to the New Hampshire members of the House. Nearly all the Democratic members of Congress were present. Speeches were made by Representatives Eldridge, Wood, Bell and Swann, and Senator Stevenson.

TO BE HANGED TO-DAY.

Grady, condemned for the violation and murder of an aged woman, and the time of whose execution has been twice postponed, will be hanged to-morrow.

MISSISSIPPI.

A School Teacher Chastised for Associating With Negroes—The Legislature Asks for Troops.

JACKSON, Miss., March 23.—All is quiet in Mississippi. The reported Ku-Klux outrages in the northeastern part of the State are greatly exaggerated. It is rumored that Hughes, a school teacher, was whipped, though not severely, near Aberdeen by unknown parties, for social equality with negroes. Lacy, the Mayor, did not flee that city from Ku-Klux, but for grand jury indictments for malfeasance in office.

Governor Alcorn is making many removals of dishonest and corrupt officials. Notwithstanding the official telegram to the department at Washington, saying troops were not needed, the lower branch of the Legislature passed a joint resolution asking for them.

The Ku-Klux investigation is proceeding. Startling developements of incendiary schemes of the negro rioters and leaders are being made. All is quiet there at present.

THE WEST INDIES.

Murmuring in Hayti—Cabral Wins a Victory—Cuban Insurgents Surrendering—Opposition to the Sale of Cuba and Porto Rico.

HAVANA, March 23.—Advices from Hayti to the 20th, are at hand. The people were murmuring against the Government, owing to its refusal to disclose the results of the interview with the San Domingo Commissioners. It was reported that Cabral had routed the Bazists at La Valeran, and that Lavieron was marching with a large force toward Savenati and Gwayabin.

The insurgent General Machado, with over sixty armed men, has surrendered to the Spaniards. This operates two small bands of insurgents in the Cienfuegos district.

Long articles are published in the journals here, protesting against the reported negotiations for the sale of Cuba and Porto Rico to the United States.

FIRES.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, March 23.—The extensive buildings in South St. Louis, known as the Union Iron Works, where Captain James B. Eads built the iron-clad gunboats during the war, and constructed the iron recessions for the bridge here during the past two years, were burned this morning. The buildings, which were of wood, covered three hundred feet long by sixty-two feet wide, and two others of nearly the same dimensions, one story high. Contained about $25,000 worth of machinery, which was damaged $5,000 to $10,000. The loss on buildings about $15,000. The buildings were owned by Captain Eads, and the machinery by Captain Eads and Captain Wm. Nelson.

Vicksburg, Miss.

VICKSBURG, March 23.—A fire on the levee, between China and Clay streets, to-day, destroyed three-quarters of a block. Loss $40,000; partially insured.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

Mississippi.

MEMPHIS, March 23.—The *Avalanche's* Jackson, Mississippi, special to-night says: The Legislature to-day appointed a committee, with power to send for persons and papers, to investigate the circumstances attending the loan of two hundred thousand dollars of the Chickasaw school fund to the Mobile and Ohio Railroad directors.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

RED RIVER AND TEXAS RAILROAD.

MEMPHIS, March 23.—The Red River and Texas Railroad last night elected George W. Cochrane President, Louis Frazier Treasurer, F. H. Whipple Secretary, a majority of the officers of the company's $5,000,000. The Mississippi terminus is at the North Red river. The charter is very liberal, exempting the State, county and municipal taxation for thirty years the land grant.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

There was a sharp frost at Montreal on Wednesday night. There are no signs of the ice in the river breaking up.

The Tennessee got aground at Key West, and did not sail for New York until yesterday evening.

The Germans of Terre Haute had a peace celebration last night.

Alice Christoph, five years old, was run over by a farmer's wagon at Linwood-station, Ohio, Wednesday evening and instantly killed.

Later information from the scene of the robbery in Harrison county, Indiana, indicates that the burglars only got away with thirty dollars from the safe of the County Clerk's office. The safe, however, was completely wrecked.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 23, 1871.

THE WOMEN'S MEDICAL COLLEGE.

The eighth annual commencement of the New York Medical College for women took place to-night. Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton presided. General Stewart L. Woodford made an address. The graduating class numbered six women, four married.

Since the commencement of the miners' strike, the pawnbrokers of Scranton have done a lively business.

REVOLUTION.

PARIS GLOOMY AND EXCITED

Vincennes Occupied by the Rebels.

Troops Organizing in the Interest of Order.

Cluseret Installs Himself Minister of War.

Gen. Chanzy Still Held Prisoner

Gen. Raphael Assassinated by the Mob—The Government Will Make no Compromise With the Guilty—Germans Requested Not to Bombard Paris.

VERSAILLES, March 23.—It is reported that the mob in Paris have assassinated Gen. Raphael. A proclamation to the people of France, approved by the Assembly and issued by President Thiers yesterday, after reviewing the situation, closes as follows: "France repudiates the movement. Do not fear our weakness. We, your sole representatives, shall maintain our trust and make no compromise with the guilty. All remains quiet at Lyons, but precautions have been taken against an outbreak. The Prefect of Lyons has issued a proclamation, declaring the latter subject to the Assembly. The proclamation is well received.

By order of the Swiss Council the soldiers of the French army interned in Switzerland, who are provided with railroad tickets or money for their return, are permitted to go to France.

The government has requested the Germans not to bombard Paris, lest the innocent may suffer. General Cremer has been summoned to Versailles, but failing to appear, he will be tried for disobedience of orders.

Paris Gloomy and Excited—Fort Vincennes Occupied by the Insurgents—General Cluseret Installs Himself as Minister of War.

PARIS, March 22, 10 P. M.—There has been no further bloodshed since six o'clock. The armed insurgents have been reinforced. The city is gloomy, and the excitement intense. The Nationals, under orders of the Republican Committee, have occupied Fort Vincennes unopposed, the garrison fraternizing with them as soon as they appeared. The troops in several arrondissements are organizing in the interest of order. Deputy Clemenceau has incurred the hostility of the insurgents, and been expelled from the office of Mayor. General Cluseret has installed himself at the Ministry of War. The insurgent *Official Journal* announces the appointment of Lullier as General of the Nationals, Col. Endes has been appointed Adjutant-Minister of War, and Sanglier delegate Minister of Foreign Affairs. Gen. Chanzy still held a prisoner by the insurgents. The Bourse is deserted.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Return of Imperial Army Officers.

VERSAILLES, March 23.—The principal officers of the Imperial army have returned to France from their imprisonment in Germany, and are, without exception, rallying to the Government.

Cabinet Crisis in Brazil.

RIO JANEIRO, March 4, *via* LISBON, March 22.—The Cabinet crisis is still unsettled, Liner Paranhos being yet unable to form a Ministry.

The Markets.

LONDON, March 23, 4:30 P. M.—Consols 92 for money and 92⅞ for account. Bonds 91 ¼ 65s old, 91⅝; 67s, 90⅝; 10-40s, 89. Erie, 18; Illinois, 97½; Atlantic and Great Western, 26.

Tallow, 45s 6d. Linseed oil, £29 10s; £29 15s.

Increase of specie in the Bank of England, £141,000.

LIVERPOOL, March 23.—Cotton—Sales to-day, 10,000; Orleans, 12d; sales 14,000 bales; speculative export, 2,000 bales. Corn—No 2 mixed, 34s 6d. Beef, 114s. Pork, 80s.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, March 22.—River twenty-four feet, and slowly falling; several coal boats passed the bridge space. Arrived.—Major Anderson, Wheeling; Parker, Pittsburgh; Ohio, Pittsburgh; Ohio, Pomeroy. Bushless dull. Cloudy and cool.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, March 23.—River about stationary, with six feet in the canal. Cold wind. Falling rocks and eight feet ten in the canal. Cold wind. Arrived.—Argosy, Cincinnati; Arrow, Memphis; barges, H. S. Turner, Wauanita, Virginia, New Orleans; Dennis, Memphis; Wanamie, Pittsburgh; Hawkeye and three barges of oil, St. Louis, Coal tows ashore—Battle, Ella, Coal House, Little Veteran No. 2 and Tigress.

Cairo.

CAIRO, March 23.—Port list for to-day; Charleston, St. Louis to Vicksburg, 9 P. M.; Argosy, New Orleans to St. Louis, 10 P. M.; City of Vicksburg, Vicksburg to St. Louis, 8 A. M.; Tom Jasper, St. Louis to New Orleans, and H. C. Wilson, Pomeroy, return, 10 P. M.; Dunleith, river to St. Louis, 11 A. M.; R. J. Lockwood, Shreveport to St. Louis, noon; Alex. McCullough, Pittsburgh to St. Louis, 2 P. M.; Abeona, St. Louis to Cincinnati, 2 P. M.; Richmond, New Orleans to St. Louis, 3 P. M.; St. Joseph, Memphis to St. Louis, 3 P. M.; Grand Tower, St. Louis to Memphis, 5 P. M. The river fell twenty inches. Mercury 56.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, March 23.—Arrived—Kellogg and barges, New Orleans; Glasgow, St. Joseph; Harry Johnson, Keokuk; Belle of St. Louis, Memphis; Red Wing, Lake Providence; Monmouth, Kansas City. River still falling. Weather clear.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, March 23.—Clear and pleasant. The river fell two inches. Business dull. Departed—Julia, Vicksburg; City of Chester, St. Louis; Glencoe, Grey, Arkansas; Mollie Hunt, Arkansas; Batesville, White river. Departed—Pat. Cleburne, Arkansas river; Great Republic, St. Louis.

Vicksburg.

VICKSBURG, March 23.—Down—Bismarck, Up—Yeager, J. A. Wood, John Kilgore. Last night, Colonel Crocker's house burned down. River rising slowly.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, March 23.—Arrived—Robert Mitchell, Cincinnati. Departed—Dexter, St. Louis.

STATE NEWS.

To Newspaper Carriers.

A good route for sale on the COMMERCIAL. Apply at the counting room of COMMERCIAL.

Last Night's Concert.

The concert at Library Hall, last night, for the benefit of the French Relief Fund, was quite successful, we are informed, in a financial or an artistic sense, and must in its results be very gratifying alike to Mr. Tetedoux, the originator and conductor, and to the ladies and gentlemen who lent their services on the occasion. The only criticism we have to make upon it is that it was too long. This, however, was the fault of the audience, who cavored about three-fourths of the programme, thus prolonging it to an unreasonable extent. We have not been able to learn in detail of the selections or of the manner in which they were rendered. Suffice it that the high reputation of Pittsburgh musical ability and culture was admirably sustained by all the participants, more than one of whom made a highly favorable comparison with professionals of celebrity. We learned, however, that Mr. Tetedoux's brief allusion to the vocalization of Miss Inez Kennedy. This young lady has been subjected to (as we think) an unwise process of training on the part of a number of local journals. It is known that she gives unusual promise, both in voice and in singer, and this fact was dwelt upon with such emphasis that we were fearful lest the aroused expectations of the audience would either be incorrect her or render her too self-confident. Happily, however, neither of these misfortunes occurred. She sang with a quiet, modest self-possession that was exceedingly pleasant. She has a rich, flexible voice, exceedingly clear and liquid in the upper notes, and she exercised it with remarkable artistic skill. It lacks strength and volume, but these will come with the coming years. Altogether the concert was a decided success, a marked credit to the directing intentions of certain young geese of both sexes, who were so full of veluble cackle that they could not express themselves for five consecutive minutes. If these foolish people will persist in attending entertainments which are for their benefit, common sense, let them preserve a seemly silence throughout the same, and then other people will not know but that they possess the intellectual powers and good manners common to almost all. But to advertise their infirmity is an unpardonable mistake.

Dixmont.

Manager Beamer and his excellent dramatic company made their second visit to Dixmont yesterday, at the request of Dr. Reed, the efficient Superintendent of the institution, and gave an entertainment for the patients. The party above mentioned and several invited guests, arrived at the Hospital at twelve o'clock and were received by Dr. Reed, Dr. Ewing and the Assistant Physicians. Dr. J. B. Ewing. Soon after the arrival dinner was announced, and the guests were conducted to the dining room, where a sumptuous repast was served to the excellence of which all present will bear testimony. After dinner the chapel was temporarily transformed into a theater, and the patients, male and female, to the number of over a hundred, were admitted and seated, after which seats were provided for the guests. The orchestra of the Opera House, under the leadership of the party, played a lively overture, which had the effect to dispel their gloom from the faces of most of that strange audience, and cause the absence of many to be noticed. Entertainment was as near the regular performance of this excellent company as could be given under the circumstances, and it was heartily appreciated by the audience, many of whom manifested a lively appreciation of it, and evinced excellent taste and discrimination in the manifestations. The majority of the audience gave their preference to the dancing, and were perfectly delighted with Miss Zaphania, who kindly volunteered to assist Mr. Beamer in this very laudable endeavor.

Dr. Reed is of opinion that these entertainments are not only a source of amusement to those unfortunate people, but of a highly beneficial influence.

At the conclusion of the entertainment the audience was dismissed, the patients retiring to their respective wards, after which the visitors were shown through the buildings, and everything was as usual in the most perfect order.

Mr. Beamer will visit the Hospital and give another entertainment at an early day.

Real Estate Transfers.

The following deeds were admitted to record since our last report in the office of Thomas H. Hunter, Recorder for Allegheny county:

Giles S. Bates to John Kelly, March 22, 1871; lot No. 6, in plan of lots of Richard L. Ewall, Lawrenceville, with buildings.....$2,800

G. W. Cass to Zachariah Gillespie et al., March 16, 1871; 156 by 272 feet 18 1-6 inches on Hill street, Allegheny city, with buildings.....$1,000

Alex. Patterson et ux to Johnston McIntyre, February 3, 1871; lot No 9 in A. Patterson's plan of lots, sixth ward, Allegheny city, with buildings.....$1,200

Jonas Grove et ux to John F. Dravo, October 11, 1870; lots Nos. 28, 29, and all that part of lot No. 30 of Peter Dravo, deceased, Fifteenth ward, Pittsburgh, with buildings.....$2,000

Wm. Kramm et ux to John F. Dravo, March 21, 1870; lots Nos. 7 and 8 in plan of the estate of Peter Dravo, deceased, Fifteenth ward, Pittsburgh, with buildings.....$2,000

Wilson Lange to Wm. Spriderbock, March 22, 1871; 19 feet 10½ inches by 90 feet on Sixteenth street, East Birmingham; also to feet 10½ inches by 50 feet on Sixteenth street, Birmingham, with buildings.....$1,000

Wm. Mingo to Thos. F. Miller, February 23, 1871; 65 feet 3 inches by 140 feet on Wylie avenue, Eleventh ward, Pittsburgh, with buildings.....$12,000

Thompson Martin to Thomas Wylie, et al., trustees, April 22, 1871; 90 feet on front on Main street, borough of Elizabeth, with buildings.....$400

Wm. Mackewon to Marshall McDonald, March 22, 1871; 20 feet 9 inches on Penn street, with buildings.....$4,200

Wm. Kramer to John F. Dravo, October 6, 1870; lots Nos. 22, 23, 24 and 25 in plan of lots attached to the partition of the estate of Peter Dravo, deceased, Fifteenth ward, Pittsburgh, with buildings.....$2,000

J. W. Jamison to John F. Dravo; lots Nos. 56, 57, 58 and 59 in plan of lots attached to the partition of estate of Peter Dravo, deceased, Fifteenth ward, Pittsburgh, with buildings.....$2,000

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY.—For a live, energetic business man, a rare good valuable chance is now offered to obtain a first class hotel, on very reasonable terms, in Steubenville, Ohio. For further particulars, see advertisement in another column.

THE INDIA ALE manufactured by Joshua Rhodes, at the Pittsburgh Brewery, cannot be surpassed by any foreign or domestic ales. MWF

ROTOR arts made smooth by using Juniper Tar Soap, manufactured by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York. F

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

Statement—Third National Bank, Pittsburgh.
Statement—Union National Bank, Pittsburgh.
Statement—First National Bank, Birmingham.
New Goods—Morgenstern & Co.
New Law Books—Jas. D. Hodge.
Scales—Fairbanks, Morse & Co.
Grocery Collection Agency—Charles G. Milnor.
Situation Wanted—J. W., this office.
Tallow Oil—F. McCallister & Co.
Meeting—Flint and Lime Glass Manufacturers of Pittsburgh.
Boarders Wanted—Young Men's Home.
Carpets—Henry McCallister.
Carpets—Howard, Rose & Co.
Carpets—McFarland & Collins.
Grindstones for Sale—Farrelly Alden.
Situation Wanted—Hardware, Pendleton.
Situation Wanted—J. O. Quill.
Tannery for Sale or Rent—James Darragh.
Piles Cured—Dr. W. A. McCandless.
Imported Toilet Waters—Chas. Abel & Co.
Residence for Sale—C. H. Love.
Real Estate for Sale—C. H. Love.
Pianos and Organs—Charlotte Blume.
Pianos and Organs—A. Hamilton & Co.
House for Sale—J. H. Love.
Hotel for Rent—M. Hasler & Bro.
Sheet Music—42 Fifth avenue.
Pianos—Charlotte Blume.
Insura Ale—Joshua Rhodes.
Partington & Co's Ale.
Burnett's Kalliston.
Administration Notice.
Pittsburgh Opera House—Benefit of Georgie Dickson.
Trimble's Varieties—Benefit.
Opera House—Mazitt and Bartholomew Pantomime Troupe.
Nilsson Shoe—F. A. Konold & Co.
Patent Bed Lounge—Lemon & Weise.
Bridal Sets—Bailey & Co.
Patent Solicitors—Munn & Co.
Cream Ale—Pier, Donnell & Co.
Mortgages Wanted—W. S. Howard.
Scrap Iron Wanted—Mullin & Maloney.
Mortgages Wanted—Wm. Forsyth.
Drug Store for sale—R. L. Fahnestock & Co.
Trimble's Varieties—Benefit.
Mineral Waters, &c.—Simon Johnston.
Upholstery—Hamilton & Hamilton.
Iron Work for Buildings—J. B. A. J. M. Cornell.
Refined Lubricating Oil—Jas. D. Hodge & W. C. Trew.
Belting and Hose for Sale—Hartley, McKee & Co.
Proclamation—A. Reed.

List of Unmailable Letters, March 23.

Emerson, Miss Lenora; Trenton, N. J.....3c.
Lee, Wm., Fitz-Henry, Pa.....3c.

FROM CHARLESTON, W. VA.

To the Capital of West Virginia—Railroad From Charleston to Pittsburgh—Opportunities for Investment—Completion of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad—Excellent Location for Manufactories—Information for Builders—The Coal, Lumber, Iron and Salt of the Kanawha.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

CHARLESTON, KANAWHA COUNTY, }
W. VA., March 20, 1871. }

At this season of the year there can be no more delightful trip, than to Charleston, W. Va., by water. Down the Ohio on the fine steamers of the Pittsburgh and Cincinnati Packet Company to Gallipolis, and thence up the great Kanawha by the daily packet to Charleston. The air balmy, and the eye constantly greeted by fresh scenes of beauty, already touched by the green hand of spring.

Arrived at Charleston, the appearance of general business and activity pervades the place, indicates the awakening to its growing importance. The Legislature has adjourned after promptly voting down all the schemes looking to the removal of the capitol, and Charleston rests assured that she is the "permanent seat."

Work is resumed upon the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, and the same will be delivered until upon the Fourth of July the first train passes over the road to the Great Falls of the Kanawha. And, not only is the Chesapeake and Ohio to be the great outlet and connection with the East and West, but other railroads are in contemplation. The four thousand dollars appropriated by the Legislature to the Commissioners expended in making a survey of the new route from Charleston to Pittsburgh and Lake Erie.

It is expected to immediately organize the Charleston, Elgin and Pittsburgh Railroad Company, which will connect the capital with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and develope a rich agricultural and mineral region. Contracts for the completion of the road, within a very short time, will be commenced immediately.

The exact loss has not yet been definitely ascertained, Mr. Howard having been absent from home, but probably between $50,000 and $60,000, on which there was an insurance of between $20,000 and $30,000, in various companies. Mr. Howard had lately introduced the most costly machinery, and the works had just been put in operation, and had on hand a large quantity of roofing paper. He had also on hand a large stock of wall paper and other goods, all of which were destroyed. Besides the main building in the sheds located a short distance from the main building are two engines and boilers, and the machinery on the sawmill and machinery will reach $15,000, but we could not learn the amount of insurance. The origin of the fire is not known. It is supposed, however, that the journals were overheated, and that paper came in contact with them, thus causing the conflagration. As every room in the building was filled with rolls of paper of rags the flames spread very rapidly, and all efforts to save the building and stock were fruitless. Mr. Howard has been singularly unfortunate, this being the third time he has been burned out. The last occurred in the spring of 1870, and but a few weeks ago the building which was destroyed restored. The building which was destroyed restored. The building which was destroyed restored. The first fire occurred in 1858.

SOUTH SIDE

ITEMS IN BRIEF.

ELIZABETH BURKHOLDER, who was so severely burned about two months ago, by a lamp falling upon a stove at the residence of Edwards in this city, died yesterday at the residence of her parents in McKeesport.

THE long talked of one mile foot race between William Jackson and W. H. Jordan, came off yesterday afternoon on Union Park. The contestants were in good trim, and excellent time was made. At four o'clock the race was given, when the contestants started, Mr. Jackson coming in the first one hundred feet. The time made by Mr. Jackson was five minutes and a half.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

An Extensive Paper Mill and Saw Mill in Ruins—Rapid Progress of the Flames—Origin of the Fire—Loss Over $75,000—Insurance $35,000.

A disastrous fire occurred in this city last evening a few minutes before six o'clock, resulting in the total destruction of a paper mill and a saw mill, located in the center of a large lot lying between Beaver avenue and the river, just below Western avenue, Fifth ward. During the progress of the fire, a strong wind prevailed, which caused the fire to spread with fearful rapidity, and it was only with the utmost exertion, and the timely arrival of the firemen, that prevented a general conflagration. The sparks were carried quite a distance and lit thickly on the roofs of houses a square or more distant, setting some of them on fire, but many of the citizens had volunteered their services, and were stationed on the different roofs and supplied with buckets of water, thus confining the flames to the two buildings.

The fire originated in the paper mill owned by James Howard. The building was a large three-story brick, built in the shape of the letter L. The workmen had just left the building, and before they had proceeded far, one of them noticed smoke and discovered that the building was on fire. One of them immediately sounded an alarm, when the workmen rushed back to the building with a view of saving some of the stock. By the time they returned, however, the whole building was in a sheet of flames, and the workmen were unable to enter it. Soon the flames burst from the windows and doors, and in less than twenty minutes after the breaking out of the fire all the walls fell in, and the building was a mass of ruins.

The flames soon communicated to the sawmill located about fifty feet from the paper mill. The sawmill belongs to the estate of the late Abraham Patterson, and was leased by the firm of D. L. Patterson & Co. The mill, and the lot on which it stands, together with the machinery will reach $15,000, but we could not learn the amount of insurance. The origin of the fire is not known. It is supposed, however, that the journals were overheated, and that paper came in contact with them, thus causing the conflagration. As every room in the building was filled with rolls of paper of rags the flames spread very rapidly, and all efforts to save the building and stock were fruitless. Mr. Howard has been singularly unfortunate, this being the third time he has been burned out. The last occurred in the spring of 1870, and but a few weeks ago the building which was destroyed restored. The building which was destroyed restored. The building which was destroyed restored. The first fire occurred in 1858.

SOUTH SIDE

ITEMS IN BRIEF.

WATER pipes are being laid on Carson street.

CHARLES HOLDEN, a resident of Salisbury, of Birmingham, for habitual drunkenness. His wants were properly ministered to.

A DISPATCH was received that Mrs. Close acted in a disorderly manner towards him by calling him bad and opprobrious names. Justice Ammon issued a warrant.

PHILIP BAUMGART appeared before Justice Ammon yesterday afternoon, and had to answer to disorderly conduct, alleging that the accused visited his house and acted in a disorderly manner towards him and other names. Affiant further states that defendant was in an excited state of mind and threatened to strike him. A warrant was issued.

Letter List.

Letters remaining uncalled for at Buchanan postoffice, March 24. Persons asking for such letters will please give the date of the list:

Algeo, Mrs. Wm.
Breckenridge, Mrs. C.; Bigle, Kate; Boyle, Annie; Bott, Wm. L.; Briggs, M.; Bale, Sarah J.; Brown, James; Brown, Alex; Brown, Jas. Reason; Brandon, Wm. F.; Byron, Michael; Beatly, Ruth; Burns, Mrs. Andrew; Barr, Mrs. John; Beach, Leonard.
Carson, James H.; Camp, Thomas; Charlton, Mrs. M.; Charlton, Joseph; Charlton, Geo. H.; Cortell, D. H.; Coles, John; Connor, W. J.; Cowden, Mrs. Alex; Campbell, Mrs. M. J.; Carter, W., Jr.
Doyle, Henry; Davis, George; Davis, John P.; Dowden, E.; Dunham, Margaret; Donahue, Mary; Evans, Mary E.
Fish, Joseph A.; Fipler, David; Fenton, James; Falkenstein, Jane; Farrell, Patrick.
Gallagher, Margaret; Gillespie, Cor. Hartz, J. F.; Harrow, Lizzie; Hopton, James; Hammond, R.; Hein, Vilma; Hinkle, W. C.; Hummelsey, S.; High, Jas. H.; Henry, Rev. John C.; Herald, Mary A.
Irwin, Agnes.
Jones, James L.; Jamison, Mary.
Krumm, Wm. F.; Kistler, Miss Kate; King, Sadie J.; Kruse, Carrie.
Lewis, James; Lynch, John; Levy, August F.; Morgan, Jas.; Mary; Morgan, Edwin J.; Morley, Kate; Mullen, John; Myers, M.; Munn, F.; Moss Mrs. Mary; Martin, John H.; Martin, Mrs. W.; Murray, Mary; Miller, David; McElroy, Mary; McCready, Robert; McMahon, John; McMahon, Lizzie; Mourgan, John; McCarey, Mrs. Ann.
Naysmith, George.
Pritchard, R. B.; Pedley, Wm. T.; Park, Mrs. Andrew; Park, Mrs. John; Pratt, John.
Rove, Joseph; Rees, Jno. D.; Rose, Henry; Ramsey, J. S.; Reed, Reuter; Roth, M. S.
Smith, Laura; Smith, Mrs. Bella; Smith, Geo. W.; Smith, James; Snell, Louis; Stanton, Annie; Shaler, Mrs. Berman; Stevenson, Sarah; Stewart, G.; Stewart, S. J.; Snyder, Chas.; Schlicker, Nora; Sitsman, Nick; Spellman, Ellen; Smith, Mrs. Sanders, Wm.; Stanley, Robt.; Storer, Louis; Storer, Thos.
Thomas, Mrs.; Thomas, John; Tokesworth, E.
Ward, Thos.; Williams, Rufus; Williams, G. E.; Williams, Frank; Wilson, Robert; Wilson, John; Walker, Geo.; Walker, Miss Mary E.; Walker, Michael; Weymer, John; Watkins, Richard; Young, Mrs. Wm.
E. G. M. G.

PHILIP HOERR, P. M.

Public Amusements.

PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.—The door-keepers, ushers and officers of the new Opera House have no reason to quarrel with the public, as, thanks to their popularity and activity in canvassing, they had a house full of people at their benefit last night. The entertainment was a highly satisfactory one, both the plays having been excellently rendered.

This evening Mrs. Georgie Dickson, the most useful as well as one of the most popular members of Harper-Cunning's company, has her benefit. It may be said of this lady that in whatever line of character she may be cast she always plays her part, if not faultlessly, still so well as to win commendation from all. Mrs. Dixon has made a very judicious selection of plays for this evening, consisting of Robertson's "caste," the musical farce of "Jenny Lind," and the "Little Chap in the Big Boots." Young American also appears in his "baby fiddle." Let her friends and the public see that the house is well filled.

To-morrow night Mr. Arthur Palmer, the scenic artist, and Mr. Crosby, the machinist, are announced for a benefit. Mr. W. H. Leake and Miss Anna Waite, always popular here, have volunteered, and a very pleasing programme has been made up. The beneficiaries contribute no little to the success of every piece put upon the stage, and we hope their benefit may be one in reality.

OPERA HOUSE.—The pantomime of the "Clown's Frolics," given at this place by Mazitt and Bartholomew last night, is a highly amusing performance, and a wonderful one for the young folks, most confirmed misanthrope. The "Dutchman's Stratagem," by Larry Tooley and the company, is of the same pattern, and the remainder of the performance is also good. A new bill to-night, and a good one.

VARIETIES.—The brunette and blonde dancers create quite a furore every night at the Varieties by their elegant dancing. The variety company is a strong one, and give a novel olio. The new programme to-night.

PERSONAL.—It is understood that Mr. John A. Elsler, Manager of the Academy of Music, Cleveland, has been secured for the same position at the Pittsburgh Opera House. Mr. Canning retiring at the close of the season. Mr. Elsler has had many years' experience as a manager, and has been very successful. He is held in high esteem in Cleveland, both socially and as an artist.

Shipments of Oil East via A. V. R. R., W. P. R. R. and P. R. R

ALLEGHENY JUNCTION, March 23, 1871.

Fawcetts, Logan & S., 36 bbls refined to Logan Bros. & Co., Philadelphia.
Standard Chemical Co., 68 bbls refined to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.
Citizens' Oil Ref. Co., 46 bbls refined to Tack, Bros & Co., Philadelphia.
Brown & Wagner, 285 bbls to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.
Smith, Bros & Co., 156 bbls refined to Warden, Frew, & Co., Philadelphia.
Tack, Bros & Co., 253 bbls refined to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.
J. M. Bitter, 105 bbls refined to Logan Bros. & Co., Philadelphia.
Total shipments refined for the day, bbls 2,017

WARNER'S
PILE REMEDY.

WARNER'S PILE REMEDY has never failed (not even in one case) to cure the worst forms of Bleeding, Itching or Bleeding Piles. Those who are afflicted should call at once and get a box of this truly great remedy, and with the first application, instantly afford complete relief. A few following applications are only required to effect a permanent cure without any trouble or inconvenience in any case.

WARNER'S PILE REMEDY is expressly for the Piles, and is not recommended to cure any other disease. It has cured many cases of over thirty years standing. Price, One Dollar. For sale by druggists everywhere. MWF

WORKMAN & DAVIS,

No. 79 FEDERAL STREET,

ALLEGHENY.

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

Fine Carriages, Buggies, &c.

NEWEST STYLES OF WORK CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND MADE TO ORDER. All work warranted to give satisfaction in every particular.

REPAIRING Neatly and Promptly Executed.

Factory, 42, 44, 46 and 48 Beaver Street.

Sole Agents for the New Haven make of the

Sarven Patent Wheels.

Oat Meal Cakes.

Something entirely new in this market, are prepared with great care, at Marvin's bakery, 91 and 93 Liberty street. For sale by grocers generally.

Real Estate.

We would again call the attention of our readers to the advertisement, in another column, of "Suburban residence at auction." This property is now owned and occupied by R. T. Kennedy, Esq., is very desirable, convenient to the railroad and to the city. There will also be sold at the same time and place a lot of farming implements, gardener's tools, two fine, fresh, milch cows, white Chester hogs, &c., &c. For further particulars inquire of C. H. Love, real estate broker, 58 Fourth avenue.

For Rent—Hotel.

Situated on Market street, Steubenville, Ohio, immediately opposite to the P. and C. R. R. depot, and a valuable business place, unexcelled in the city, as a position for a hotel, on account of the travelers and transient custom. The hotel will be ready for occupancy by the 1st of May. To a live, energetic business man a rare opportunity is now offered. Apply to or address M. Hasler & Bro., Steubenville, Ohio.

Dr. W. A. McCandless.

Of Philadelphia, who cures piles, internal or external, blind, bleeding, itching, &c., will visit Pittsburgh for FIVE DAYS ONLY, and will be at the UNION DEPOT HOTEL, Monday morning, March 27th, and remain till the following Friday evening, March 31st. Those suffering from piles, &c., should not fail to call up